The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY JULY 1, 1909. NO 26.

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COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Closing Exercises at the Normal School.

The tortieth annual commencement week at the Bloomsburg State Normal School and Literary Institute opened on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Dr. D. J. Waller preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class, in the auditorium.

His text was the second verse of the twelfth chapter of Romans, "And be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind. that ye may prove what is good and acceptable and perfect will of God."

The theme was "Ideals", and the address abounded in good strong practical common sense.

MIDDLER DRAMA.

On Monday evening the Middler class presented a drama entitled "The Elopement of Ellen", which was very well done in the presence of a large audience. Miss Bryant, head of the department of elocution, superintended the preparation of the play, and much credit is due her, and all who took part, for the excellence of the performance.

IVY EXERCISES.

At 2 p. m. on Tuesday the planting of the class ivy took place on the campus at the east end of Normal Hall. The porch was used as a platform, and was elaborately draped in the class colors.

The program was as follows: Following the procession, Daniel J. Mahoney made the introductory address, after which Dr. D. J. Waller made an address, followed by the class poem by Nora G. Clancy; the ivy oration by Alvin L. Rummer; address, by Prof. G. E. Wilbur; class will, by Fred W. Diehl and the planting of the ivy, by the Senior class.

It was a very interesting program. gram, and a large crowd was present.

CLASS DAY.

Next to commencement, class-day is of most interest to a graduating class. The exercises were held in the auditorium on Tuesday evening at 8.15. The hall was filled, and the exercises were of a very interesting character. The following was the program:

1. President's Address, Daniel J. Mahoney.
2. Mendelssohn, Over Hill, Over Dale, Girls' Chorus.
3. History, Gertrude Hobbes.
4. Essay, Elizabeth Hinckley.
5. Needham, In Blossom Time (Song), Sue E. Toole.
6. Prophecy, Teresa Tobin.
7. Oration, W. LeRoy White, Jr.
8. Mozart-Greig. Sonata C ma, 1st Movement, Estella Adeline Marcy.
9. Memorial, Ray Mather.
10. Presentations, Miss Cora Major and George F. Williams.
11. Class Song, Senior Class. Words written by Mary A. Gillgallon.

The class officers were: President, Daniel J. Mahoney; Vice President, Marjory Reese; Secretary, Julia Elizabeth Simpler; Secretary, Fred W. Diehl.

GETS TWO DEGREES.

G. Edward Elwell, Jr., who graduated at Trinity College, last week, earned the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. The first was conferred upon him last week Wednesday, but owing to the rule of the college that but one degree will be given at a time to the same person, he will get his Bachelor of Science degree next year. No further study is required, and he will simply have to appear next June and receive his diploma, which has already been earned.

PRODDING ROAD SUPERVISORS.

Last week the COLUMBIAN called attention to the decision of the United States Post-Office Department to cooperate with local authorities everywhere in seeing that existing road laws were enforced by requiring rural mail carriers to report to the Department, through the postmasters, all roads found in bad condition. In the same issue mention was made of the fact that District Attorney Small had formally notified road supervisors and constables to see that existing laws were fully carried out, so far as available funds would permit.

If the requirements are not enforced District Attorney Small will compel those responsible therefore to present their reasons to the court at the September session. That the federal authorities are equally in earnest in their promise of cooperation in this matter has been proven already in Bradford county. There C. H. Ross, a rural carrier whose route runs out of Ulster, caused the arrest of certain supervisors on a charge of violating the Pennsylvania statute requiring road rupervisors to remove all loose stones from the public highways of their respective townships. When the case was called before 'Squire Meredith of Towanda, Mr. Ross agreed to withdraw the complaint upon the supervisors promising to remove the troublesome stones.

This action serves to emphasize the warnings embodied in the notices sent out heretofore. The demand for good roads is almost universal and it is obligatory upon supervisors to see that the laws are carried out. Failure to do so may mean trouble not so easily escaped as in the Bradford county case, and the fact that notice has been given to enforce the law will not tend toward a mitigation of the penalty provided for neglecting that duty.

PRAISE FOR NORMAL.

When W. S. Hertzog, High School inspector of the department of Public Instruction, announced the result of the State committee examinations of the students at the Bloomsburg State Normal School he paid a splendid tribute to the local institution.

In the course of his remarks he stated that during the past year he had visited practically every High School in Pennsylvania, the visits being made in his official capacity as inspector. "In none of these schools," said Mr. Hertzog, "did I find a graduate of the Bloomsburg Normal who was a failure in his or her work. This is something that I can not say regarding the graduates of some other Normal schools".

This is a criticism of which every teacher, official, and graduate of B. S. N. S. can be justly proud, and is a tribute of highest worth to the work that is being done at the local Normal.

EATON HEADS A. C. & F.

Friends of Frederick H. Eaton will be glad to learn that on Thursday he was again elected president of the American Car and Foundry company, a position which he has successfully held for the past twelve years. Elected to the position in 1897 after having served as clerk, lumber purchaser, and on up to vice president, he has always manifested great activity for the interests of the company to which in a great degree is due the advancement along all lines made by the company during the past few years.

Miss Hendershott of Washington, D. C. is the guest of Mrs. Harry Keller.

"Experience is not easily gained but it is long remembered." —Emerson.
Experience in investing, in business ventures, and even experience in selecting a Bank may be costly and therefore unpleasant.
Moral: You will remember your experience at this Bank with pleasure.
WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS
AND ASSURE YOU OF
CONTINUED EXCELLENT
SERVICE.

THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The Normal School Sends Out a Large Class of Graduates.

The final exercises in the student life of the class of 1909 were held on Monday morning at ten o'clock, when they received their diplomas.

The commencement program was as follows:

Bohm, Festival March, B. S. N. S. Orchestra.

Prayer, Rev. S. C. Dickson.

Beethoven, Serenade.

Commencement Address, George Edward Reed, Dickinson College.

Presentation of Certificates to Graduates of Supplementary Course.

Presentation of Certificates to Graduates of the Regular Course.

Presentation of Diplomas to Graduates in College Preparatory Department.

Presentation of Diplomas to Graduates in Commercial Department.

Presentation of Permanent Diplomas to Graduates Who Have Taught Two Full Annual Terms.

Mozart, Marchalla Turka.

In the granting of degrees Chas. L. Maurer '08, received that of Bachelor of Pedagogy.

The following persons had subjects added to their diplomas:

Bogert, Nellie E., '08—Advanced Psychology, Philosophy of Education, Roman History.

Brundage, Pearl, West Chester, '05—Plane Trigonometry.

Coxie, George W., '98—Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis, 5 Orations Cicero, 3 Books Virgil, Astronomy, Geology, German, Solid Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Surveying, Zoology.

Creasy, Mark, '91 — Zoology, English History, Surveying.

Deighmiller, Nellie, '08 — Advanced Psychology, Philosophy of Education.

Foster, Marcia, '94 — Orations Cicero, Chemistry.

Hayman, Eleanor L. M. '90—Chemistry, Discussion of Educational Questions based on O'Shea's Education as Adjustment.

Marcy, C. A., '06 — Physical Geography.

Marcy, H. N., '07—Physical Geography.

Maurer, Chas L.—4 and 5 Oration Cicero, Latin Prose, Roman History, Greek History.

Morrison, Hannah B., '90—Geology.

O'Connell, Elizabeth, '79—English Literature.

Petrilli, Frank, '08—2nd Year German.

Styer, George R. '98—3 Books Caesar, Chemistry, Solid Geometry.

Tiffany L. J., 05—3 Books Caesar.

The following are the members of the class of 1909:

REGULAR COURSE.

Acor, Stewart E., Turbotville; Beddall, Fannie May, Port Carbon; Bennett, Sue A., Montoursville; Betts, Bessie B. Galilee; Bevan, Mary Francisco, Mauch Chunk; Bierman, Ethel Irene, Bloomsburg; Birth, Jennie Nescopeck; Bishop, Madeline V., Luzerne; Black, Martha Huthinson, Bloomsburg; Bryant, Leon D., Susquehanna; Carr, Nora D., W. Hazleton; Clancy, Nora G., Steelton; Cryder, J. Atlee, Willow Springs; Diehl, Fred W., Danville; Eaton, Emma, Dallas; Edwards, Mary, Kingston; Eisenhauer, Edwards, Mifflinville; Fagan, Elizabeth, Milnesville; Fairchild, Enola, Nanticoke; Ferber, Sadie M., Scranton, Fisher, Scott R. Ringtown; Flanagan, Hanna Veronica, Silverrcek; Fleckenstine, Jessie R., Orangeville; Garrison, Florence Wynona, Dorranceton; Gibbs, Alice V., Wilkes-Barre; Gillgallon, Mary A., Plymouth; Gleason.

[Continued on page 5]

RETIRES FROM BUSINESS.

One of Bloomsburg's oldest and best known business men retires from active work today. William H. Gilmore has transferred his interest in the restaurant business to his sons Charles and Harry, who will conduct it along the same lines that their father has followed.

Mr. Gilmore has been in business in this town for 46 years, and by his honesty and integrity has won for himself an enviable reputation He has adhered strictly to the law in conducting his business, and during his long career it has never been suggested that he has violated any regulation concerning the sale of liquor.

His restaurant has been famous for its toothsome dishes, the fried oysters and fried chicken done up under the skillful direction of Mrs. Gilmore, could be surpassed nowhere.

As a citizen Mr. Gilmore has been a progressive man. Friendship Fire Company No. 1, the largest and best organization of the kind in the town, is a monument to his activity in that line. He was one of the organizers, and for many years was the leading spirit in the company. His ability as a fire fighter was shown on many occasions, when valuable service was rendered in staying the flames, under his direction.

He fully equipped and bore all the expenses of a good brass band for several years.

He is a veteran of the civil war, and has always shown much interest in military matters.

As a man, a citizen, and a patriot, he is entitled to the rest he has so well earned, and in his retired life he will have the same respect and friendship that was his during his younger and more active days.

TELEPHONE MEN MET.

For the purpose of instruction agents of the various rural telephone lines connected with the local Bell company met in Bloomsburg on Thursday with the agents of the various nearby rural lines. It was the first meeting of its kind to be held in this section. Present at meeting, in addition to Division Manager Bardo of Wilkes-Barre and the local agents were the following rural agents:

Charles Harris, Buckhorn line; Boyd Christian, Dutch Hill line; A. E. Artman, Frosty Valley line; W. R. Kester, Black Run line; George Dent, Hemlock; John Howell, Fairview line; Frank Davis, Canby line; George Mason, Millertown line; Mr. Seybert, White School House line; Mr. Kline, Bowman Mill line; A. E. Patterson, Orangeville line; Arthur Appleman, Light Street line; and William White, Summer Hill line.

SHOE STORE CHANGES HANDS.

Today the shoe store of W. H. Moore goes into the hands of L. W. Buckalew & Co. A. H. Armstrong being the other member of the firm. They are active and energetic young men, Mr. Buckalew having had considerable experience in the shoe business. They will conduct an up-to-date store.

Ten members of the Bloomsburg Driving Club have accepted the invitation of the Wilkes-Barre Driving Club to enter horses in the races to be held at Wilkes-Barre on Monday, July 5.

Townsend's

SUITS, HATS,

SHIRTS, HOSE,

NECKWEAR.

TOWNSEND'S

CORNER

CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CHINK CREW FIGHT MONKEY MUTINEERS

Terrible Two Days Struggle on Board the Steamship Lowther Castle

TRAGEDY OF THE INDIAN OCEAN

Wing Kee Discerns a Noble Soul Reincarnate in Chang—Fierce Revenge for the Murder Done by a Heedless Billow.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—There was mutiny on board the steamship Lowther Castle, which arrived here a few days since from far Eastern ports, mutiny that lasted two days and two nights. Before it was quelled and the mutineers were safe in the hold fourteen of them had paid the penalty with their lives and their bodies were thrown to the fishes.

When the Lowther Castle, Capt. William Lightoller, flying the British flag, sailed from Yokohama with a Chinese crew the officers did not believe that there would be trouble. All went well until after the ship left Singapore and was out in the Indian Ocean well on her way to Port Said.

At Singapore the bumboat men and other traders had come alongside with monkeys—many monkeys, both large and small. Monkeys are cheap at Singapore, and when the vessel sailed there were fifty of them stowed in the hold, to say nothing of two fine ring-tailed simians that Wing Kee, the cook, had in a cage in the galley. Wing Kee bought his pair from the Malay servant of a Chinese merchant who lived in the town of Djokjokarta, which is in central Java.

A few days later Wing thought that he saw in the eyes of the female, which he had named Ki Ki, a piteous appeal for liberty, so he opened the cage door ever so little and let her out. Ki Ki romped about the decks happy as a lark, if monkeys ever get that happy, but always at meal times she was to be found near the gallery petting her mate, Chang, through the bars.

One day the cook decided that there would be no particular harm in letting Chang have his liberty—so Chang joined Ki Ki and the two climbed all over the ship.

One night there came a typhoon on out of the south and the waves ed high on the bosom of the Indian ean.

The gale increased; so did the fears the Chinese crew and they burned eworks to frighten away the storm devils that were pursuing the ship. The noise of the firecrackers and the glare of the Roman candles frightened poor little Ki Ki and she bounded from one side of the deck to the other in terror. Finally she leaped on the port rail just as a huge sea came over the port bow. Wing Kee, seeing the danger to his pet, ran from the gallery to save her. But he was too late; the ring tailed one was caught on the crest of the wave and carried away.

Chang from his cage top in the gallery saw Ki Ki go overboard, and rushed to the side. He gazed at the troubled waters and then went to the cook. He caught Wing by the trousers and seemed to be trying to ask him to save Ki Ki.

The next day the storm abated. Chang would eat no breakfast and climbed to the foremast head. There he sat the entire day, looking out over the sea and chattering to himself. Night came and still Chang clung to the fore truck. One of the crew went after him, but returned to the deck minus part of his cherished queue. Another tried to get the monkey down and was frightfully scratched.

The morning of the third day Chang was not to be found and it was thought that during the night he had jumped into the ocean where his mate had gone.

At midnight Second Officer Donohue took the bridge. All was quiet save for the throb of the engines and the muffled footfall of the lookout on the bow.

Then there was heard a terrible noise below. A rush as of many feet, a chattering as of many tongues, and fifty forms rushed from the hold up the after companionway and on to the deck.

Forward they rushed, tumbling over one another in their eagerness to be at the front.

"What the mischief is the matter here?" yelled the second officer.

"The monkeys!" screamed the bos'n. "They have escaped!"

And before the bos'n could say more, they had pounced upon him and felled him to the deck.

The struggles of the bos'n, combined with the cries of the second officer and others of the watch, brought all hands on deck.

As the captain hurried from the cabin and the Chinese scurried from the forecastle, they were met by the monkeys, who seemed bent on mischief.

Time and again the monkeys were chased to cover only to return to the attack, and for the next two days almost the entire crew were fighting for their lives against a wily foe.

When fourteen of the larger monkeys had been killed, the rest were cowed and secured in their cages, from which they had been liberated by Chang.

Chang himself went back to the foremast head and gazed toward the sea.

APPLES AND SHRIMP PILAU.

A Dish which Stands at the Head of American Viands.

"Most people will agree," says the New York World, "that the apple is the king of fruits. It is good to eat as it comes from the tree. It can be prepared in many ways for the table. Pressed by the old-fashioned process it makes a superior beverage. It is more than merely healthful. To many people it is an appetizer, a relish, a food and a medicine all in one." This is another way of saying that the apple is to the fruit kingdom what the shrimp is to the shellfish kingdom. The shrimp has all these advantages except one; it cannot be pressed into a beverage, but the prohibitionists are about to deprive the apple of that virtue. In the mean time the shrimp pilau, when composed of South Carolina rice and Charleston shrimp, stands at the head of American dishes. It is a dainty beyond compare. It is cheap. It is filling. It is nourishing. For eight months in the year a man may "live like a lord" on shrimp pilau alone.

Ways of Raising Money for Charity.

The method of raising money for charities by such means as the conferring of decorative coat labels on "tag day," is not altogether original. From times immemorial in China a donation of 20,000 taels to charity has secured for the donor the much-prized peacock's feather, while for half that sum a title of nobility is conferred on one's ancestors to the third generation. The late emperor of Brazil followed the same method when erecting a hospital in Rio de Janeiro. Having found a difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds, he announced that the title of "baron" was to be conferred on every subscriber of 10,000 milreis, and that of "count" on subscribers of 250,000 milreis. This announcement produced the desired effect, and the hospital was soon completed. The opening ceremony was performed by the emperor, and attended by a large number of the newly ennobled, who did not altogether relish the words inscribed in letters of gold on the gable of the new building, "Human Vanity to Human Misery."

Wealth in Peat.

The promise held forth by a great installation in northwest Germany, for the utilization of the immense peat-bogs that exist there, leads to the suggestion in England that the huge Bog of Allen in Ireland may next become a great center of industry. The German undertaking contemplates the bringing of a large part of the bogs under cultivation, together with the conversion of the peat into fuel, to be employed in the development of electrical energy for agricultural purposes, as well as for supplying light and power to a number of towns situated within a radius of 50 miles. A network of canals is to be formed, to drain the ground, and the peat dredged out is to be utilized in the way just described. It is estimated that the gas produced from the peat will furnish work to the amount of 600 horse-power hours for each ton, and a large quantity of ammonia will be recovered for use as manure.

Pretty Slow.

Horace L. Moore was lieutenant colonel of the noted Nineteenth Kansas cavalry. He could lead men for a longer period without rest, on a single ration of cheerful good humor, than any other officer. Though not given to jokes, he was the reputed author of as many astonishers as Lincoln.

One time on the march, he sent an orderly with a message to an officer at some distance. Before the man was out of hearing Moore shouted: "Hey, orderly! Come back here?"

He came galloping back, sitting limply in the saddle.

Moore dropped his voice, and assuming a half-confidential manner inquired: "Orderly, in the course of your life have you ever seen a snail?"

"Yes, sir," was the astonished reply.

"You met him, then," replied Moore, "for you'd never overtake one!"—Kansas City Journal.

High Prices of Horseshoes.

General St. Clair Mulholland, veteran and historian of the civil war, tells an incident showing the utter worthlessness of Confederate paper money at the close of the war.

"Shortly after Lee's surrender," says the General, "I was a short distance from Richmond. The Confederate soldiers were going home to become men of peace again, and were thinking about their farms.

"One had a lame, broken-down horse which he viewed with pride. 'Wish I had him, Jim,' said the other. 'What'll you take for him? I'll give you $20,000 for him.'

"'No,' said Jim.

"'Give you $50,000.'

"'No,' said Jim.

"'Give you $100,000,' his friend said.

"'Not much,' replied Jim. 'I just gave $120,000 to have him shod.'"

Dock for Brazilian Dreadnoughts.

The Government of Brazil has called for bids for the construction of a great floating dry dock to accommodate war and merchant vessels, and especially the new battleships of the Dreadnough type now being constructed in England for the Brazilian navy. The dock, which is to be built at Rio de Janeiro, is to have a length of 543 feet and a width of 83 feet.

Knew His Business.

"Say," said the old farmer sneeringly, to the city chap who was working in his garden, "what air yew a-goin' t' do when yew git through diggin'?"

"Put a porous plaster on my back," replied the amateur soil disturber.—Chicago News.

CHILD'S BODY IN COTTON BALE

Baby Disappeared in Texas and Its Corpse Was Strangely Discovered in Liverpool.

Galveston, Tex.—The disappearance of Alfred Hartman, the two-year-old son of George and Angelina Hartman of Gillespie county, five months ago, has been solved by the finding of the dead body of the infant in a bale of cotton opened at a gin in Liverpool, England.

It was early in December that Hartman, who is a prosperous farmer, took a load of cotton to a gin a few miles from his home and had it ginned. His little son, who was the youngest of several children, accompanied him on the trip to Fredericksburg and in some manner became separated from his father. Search for the missing boy proved unsuccessful, and it was finally believed that the baby had fallen into a creek and his body had been washed away in the current.

The finding of a body answering the description indicates that the child crept into the press while it was open and, falling asleep, was baled up in the cotton. The cotton was sold to a Texas concern, placed in a warehouse for several weeks and finally exported to Liverpool. The bale was opened a few days ago and the flattened body of the child discovered. Through the various channels the cotton was traced back to the broker who bought it in Texas and the identity of the infant established.

The body will be shipped back to this country for burial in the family lot.

TURKEY'S MAN OF THE HOUR

MAHMUD SHEFKET PASHA.

The leader of the constitutional troops in their advance on Constantinople to depose Sultan Abdul Hamid.

WOMAN'S BITE KILLS SURGEON.

Dies of Blood Poisoning After Saving Would-Be Suicide.

London, England.—Dr. Angus Bewley Wilson, aged 32, a house surgeon at the London Hospital, is another of the many martyrs of science.

Dr. Wilson was performing an operation on a woman suffering from laudanum poison, the result of an attempt to commit suicide, and in her struggles she bit one of his thumbs.

The operation was entirely successful in the case of the woman, whose life was saved, but in the case of the doctor blood poisoning set in from the bitten thumb, and Dr. Wilson died.

At the inquest concerning Dr. Wilson's death another surgeon said that it was necessary to gag the woman while the operation was in progress. She struggled all the time, and, seizing Dr. Wilson's thumb between her teeth, bit it.

The Coroner said that Dr. Wilson lost his life owing to a woman whose existence was certainly not worth it, from the public point of view, she having attempted suicide on several occasions.

"A great deal is heard," added the Coroner, "of doctors' fees, but little is heard of their generous sacrifices."

The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

WILL WHIP MAN WHO KILLS HIM

Pittsburger Objects to Continued Publication of Obituaries.

McKeesport, Pa.—William A. Long, of McKeesport, read in the Pittsburg newspapers a neat obituary notice of himself. A relative of Long's had died in a Pittsburg hospital, and in some way information got to the newspapers that it was the McKeesport man. As this was the sixth "mistake" of the kind in five years, Long became angry and communicated with some of the papers as follows:

"Once again I must prove an alibi. I am neither dead nor near it. It becomes monotonous, however, to be kept busy asserting that one is alive when the newspapers have you dead. The man who wanted a glass coffin so he could see what was going on had nothing on me. I am fairly well equipped now to write a book on 'funerals I have missed.' I will whip the next man who 'kills' me."

AVOID KISSING AND PYORRHOEA

Dentists Say Disease of Gums Goes with Artificially Colored Hair.

Birmingham, Ala.—Kissing and pyorrhoea were discussed at the annual convention of the National Dentists' Association here. Pyorrhoea is a disease of the gums, and is held to be communicated by kissing.

The assertion was made in the discussion that nearly every woman whose hair is artificially colored is a victim of pyorrhoea.

Helpful Beauty Hints

Here is a Column of Good, Practical Suggestions that Will Be Found Entirely Reliable—Moles as Beauty Spots—Trick of Thinning—Recipe for Sage Hair Restorer.

It is hard to bring women to the belief that many moles are spots of beauty rather than the blots their owners think them. While there are moles that are blemishes, there are others that are fascinating, and which bring out the clear-coloring in complexion or eyes.

Our ancestresses with their beauty patches realized what the dots of black did for a dazzling skin and bits of courtplaster were part of the daily toilet. Have you a tiny mole up near the eye or at the corner of the eye? Instead of bemoaning and resorting to dangerous cures consider your loveliness is heightened.

If nothing will convince you of the close relation of certain moles to beauty at least do not try dangerous means to rid yourself of your defect.

There is but one safe cure—the electric needle. Even this should only be used by a skilled specialist. Not only is there danger of bungling, but serious skin or cancerous trouble often follow.

The use of acids to burn out a mole, which some women claim they can apply with a camel's hair brush with perfectly safety, cannot be too strongly condemned. Often in burning off the mole a scar is left that is more unsightly than the original offender.

A fuzzy mole is sometimes helped by rubbing with a moistened pumice stone. Several long hairs can be pulled with tweezers. They will return in a few weeks, but the process can be repeated.

Straining the Hair.

Not for appearance alone is the fashion of loose hair a good one; the injurious effects of the old-fashioned method of straining the hair back from the temples or up from the nape of the neck led to premature baldness.

The mother who draws her child's hair back tight from the forehead with a false idea of neatness should consider that she is laying up for that child a store of thin locks and for herself bitter reproaches.

While the bang was ugly, it was a sensible fashion for children, as it tended to lower the forehead and made the hair grow more gracefully about the brow in later years.

Another bad effect of straining is that one looks much older with tight hair even before the inevitable thinness sets in.

The hair line back of the ears is delicate and for that reason the hair should not be pulled tightly up from them. Some women have been so careless about hair straining that they have ugly bald spots in consequence.

If the hair appears to be thinning from over-straining, a small jar of a good hair tonic should be kept on the dressing table, the fingers dipped into it and the threatened bald spots massaged daily. A little vaseline or crude petroleum is also excellent.

Trick of Thinning.

A locket down the center of the back when wearing a low-cut frock will make the neck look tninner. This is good news for the girl with a fat back.

If she thinks a locket too exaggerated she can wear a chain with a pendant fastener, whose ends hang down over the nape of the neck.

Another way to improve the appearance of a fat back is to wear the hair in a low knot on the nape of the neck.

The shape of the neck of the dress should be a V rather than round or square if the shoulders are full and fleshly.

The tulle ruches that have the choux directly in the center of the back with several ends falling down from it also have a knack of making the back look slimmer though they are fatal to the appearance of a short neck.

Sage Hair Restorer.

Place one quart of boiling water and two ounces of sage in an iron pot; allow to stand for twenty-four hours and then filter through filtering paper. Digest one ounce of pine tar in one quart of water for forty-eight hours stirring occasionally and then filter; mix the two together, and add: Bay rum, 1 quart; cologne, 2 ounces; glycerine, 4 ounces; distilled water, 20 ounces.

Apply to the scalp once daily with a tonic brush, and massage for ten minutes after applying the tonic. This will gradually restore gray hair to its original color, and is also a good tonic.

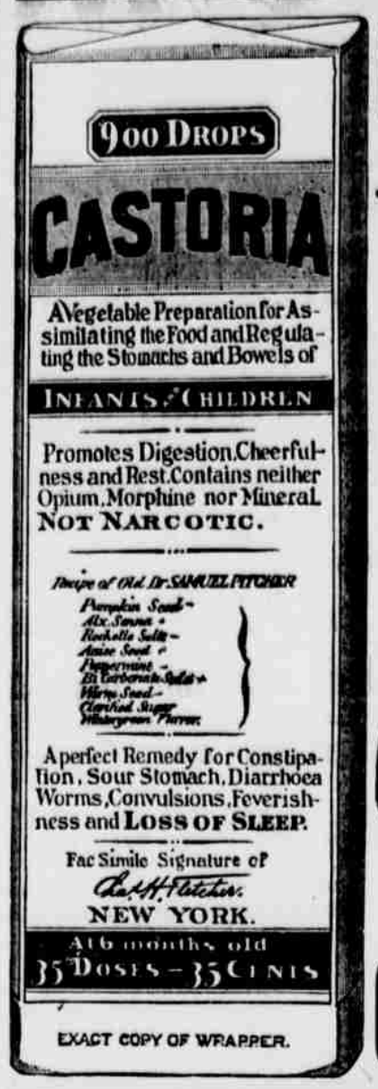
Bust Developer.

Cocoa butter, 2 ounces; lanoline, 2 ounces; oil of sweet almonds, 2 ounces.

Melt the first two in a double boiler remove from the fire, stir in the oil and beat until cool. Bathe the bust with warm water, dry and massage gently with the cream. Every morning bathe the bust with very cold water. Deep breathing before an open window, clad in a loose gown, is also helpful.

Slap the Hollow Back.

A gulley between the shoulder blades is fatal to beauty. This hollow can sometimes be filled out by a treatment of vigorous slapping with the palm of the hand. This develops the muscles and makes flesh.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Putting food into a diseased stomach is like putting money into a pocket with holes. The money is lost. All its value goes for nothing. When the stomach is diseased with the allied organs of digestion and nutrition, the food which is put into it is largely lost. The nutrition is not extracted from it. The body is weak and the blood impoverished.

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NASAL CATARRH, an inflamation of the delicate membrane lining the air-passages, is not cured by any mixture taken into the stomach. Don't waste time on them. Take Ely's Cream Balm through the nostrils, so that the fevered, swollen tissues are reached at once. Never mind how long you have suffered nor how often you have been disappointed, we know Ely's Cream Balm is the remedy you should use. All druggists, 50c. Mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

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As a general thing when a man has more money than he knows what to do with that isn't the only thing he doesn't know.

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Of Interest to Women

Search the World and You Will Not Find the Equal of the American Husband—They are Devoted to their Wives in a Sense a Little Different from Foreign Husbands.

Perhaps less would be heard about the frequency of divorce in America if we took into account the vastness of our territory and the immense publicity that is given by the press to the details of private life. Notwithstanding opinions to the contrary, our people, by millions, are happy in marriage and the family as an institution rests on a firm foundation. One may travel through familiar country places for miles, passing from village to village without encountering a single homestead that has been darkened by domestic disruption. That unfortunately there are divorces that might have been prevented by a little forbearance on the part of those most nearly concerned, is perfectly true and much to be lamented. Among those who have abundant means for material comfort, and on whom is laid no terrific burden of ever-increasing poverty, divorce followed by remarriage is far more frequent than in any other class. Where husbands and wives toil together for the raising of their children, where each incurs self-denial and makes sacrifices for the sake of the other, there is less danger of fatal misunderstanding than where men are absorbed in money-making and women weary of social dissipation.

A recent novelist, writing a greatly criticised book, placed the responsibility for unhappy marriage upon the wife rather than on the husband. In his view, the American wife was a restless, unsatisfied, extravagant or frivolous person. He pictured his men as sometimes reckless, sometimes shallow, and sometimes unscrupulous in business, but, in most cases, they were disposed to be loyal to wife and home. His arguments were not entirely fair to the woman, but, on the whole, they dealt justly with the man.

We may search the world to find a better husband than our own home product. An American husband is devoted to his wife in a sense a little different from the phrase as applied to the foreign husband. Chivalrous by impulse, indulgent in practice, ready to yield almost everything to her slightest wish, the American husband treats his wife as if she were a reigning sovereign. Women of other countries look with envy on the women of America, who seem to them to be the spoiled darlings of fortune. Whereas, in other lands, the man of the house is the personage most considered and the one whose will is law, with us the opposite prevails, and it is the wife who is the dictator and autocrat, and the husband who carries out her wishes to the utmost extent of his power. If American women have more time for reading, more opportunities for diversion, more leisure to travel and greater room for expansion in the way of independence than any other women on the globe, it is to their husbands that they owe a debt of gratitude.

Many of our women have gone far afield to find their companions in marriage. No doubt there are extremely fortunate international marriages, but the girl who marries a man who has been educated in circumstances and according to traditions different from hers runs a risk of being disillusioned. Not her husband alone, but his female relations, nearer or remoter, will play a part in her happiness or unhappiness. Relations-in-law are not always congenial in America, but the American wife and the American husband are both able to deal with them on equal terms, or, if necessary, they may preserve relations of neutrality.

The Nerves Problem.

"My nerves are worn to shreds and tatters," wails one matron, "and my temper is becoming so unreliable that I shall probably soon not have a friend left. My only hope, so far as I can see, is to take to writing poetry or brushing up on my music, so that I can make people believe my irritability is due to an artistic temperament. It's not the fashion in these days even to think of giving up one's little weaknesses, yet vices or follies; you just give them a finely sounding name and let them flourish. The snappish declare themselves to be 'highly strung,' the stingy are self-labelled 'prudent and economical,' and the passionate and quarrelsome take to themselves credit for being 'high spirited.' But the artistic temperament will serve my turn, for I've observed that you can claim unlimited indulgence from the world in general if you have that to back you."

A Recommended Polish.

A good furniture polish, which gives a soft, oily finish to furniture and wood work, is made of one scant ounce of linseed oil, one full ounce of turpentine, and three-fourths of an ounce of cider vinegar. Shake until it is thoroughly mixed; then rub the furniture with the mixture, doing a little space at a time, and rubbing the polish well in; allow it to stand a short time, then polish well with a soft, dry flannel cloth. In polishing furniture or floors, only a very little of the polish should be aplied at one time, and it must be well rubbed in. Here is where so many fail—too much applied at once, and too much space attempted before finishing what is begun.

RUMOR FORETOLD HIS DEATH

Young California Man Crushed to Death Next Day at Spot Indicated.

Salinas, Cal.—Like a harbinger of his fate, a rumor spread through this town early that Percy Morse, a wealthy young seed grower, was killed beneath his overturned automobile between this place and his home in Watsonville. It caused keen concern among Morse's friends and word was telephoned to his home. There it was learned that Morse was all right.

The moment the rumor reached Morse, he jumped into his car and started for Salinas to set the anxiety of all his friends at rest. He personally visited them all and assured them he was not dead and did not mean to die for a long time. He drove up and down the main thoroughfares meeting chance acquaintances and chatting gayly with them about the rumor.

How it started is a mystery. Morse was curious and sought to trace it to its source. He failed and finally started for his home. He went alone. After he left the town his friends were mystified concerning the rumor and could not drive an evil presentiment from their minds.

Within a few hours Morse was found in his wrecked machine at exactly the spot described in the early rumor. He was dying and lived only a few hours after he was taken to his home in Watsonville. The tragic death of Morse, coupled with the strange rumor, has caused much excitement here. No one can explain how the rumor happened.

THE CONEY ISLAND GIRL OF 1909.

HEN PREFERS PIGS TO CHICKS

Orphaned Shouts Answer to Biddy's Cluck, Cluck and Follow Her.

Spokane, Wash.—If the S. P. C. A. is mindful of its duties, it will send an officer after "Biddy," an ordinary brown hen owned by Joseph Thorn, a rancher in Columbia County, Wash., living ten miles east of Dayton, south of Spokane, which abandoned her brood of chicks to care for a litter of Poland China pigs, whose mother died soon after their birth.

The hen calls the pigs around her with the same "cluck, cluck" with which she formerly summoned her chicks, and they are fed from a bottle by Thorn's daughter. The little animals follow the fowl about the barnyard in the most contented way imaginable.

While unable to cover them at night, the hen squats among them and croons her good-night lullaby as if the four-legged creatures were her own.

Thorn believes that "Biddy" will continue to be a foster mother to the litter, but just now he is experiencing some difficulty in finding a hen to care for the chicks cast aside by the hen.

HEN LAYS TRIPLET EGG.

Farmer Finds Two Inside First Product of Plymouth Rock.

Greenwich, Conn.—Frank B. Sands, of Mount Kisco, who sells farm products in Greenwich, came to town the other morning with an egg story that beats anything ever heard hereabouts.

He is the owner of some of the finest Plymouth Rock hens in the country.

One of his younger brood passed out of the non-producing stage a few days ago and began her life work. The first egg was a wonder. Not only was it larger than any Mr. Sands had ever seen, but the ends were about equally rounded. Mr. Sands decided the egg was too large to market at the usual price, and that he would keep it for table use.

The next morning he had the young Plymouth Rock's egg for breakfast. Breaking the shell carefully, Mr. Sands found another perfectly formed egg. This second egg was broken and a third egg of the usual size was revealed.

WOULD HANDSPIKE ALL CLOCK HANDS

Movement on Foot to Change Standard of Time Throughout the Country

TWO MORE DAYLIGHT HOURS

National Committee Meets at Washington to Push the New Project Along—The Plan in a Nutshell—Many Advantages Urged.

Washington, D. C.—Extravagant Americans, wasteful of health, strength and dollars, have started a systematic pursuit of time. They feel that for years the old gentleman with the scythe has been taking a mean advantage of them, and have set about curtailing his crop for this season by capturing two more hours of daylight out of every twenty four, and give him in exchange the same period in darkness.

This crusade for light has been definitely set on foot by a committee of men representing the larger interests of the country in business, trade, manufacturing, professions—such vocations as have need of all the light of heaven to contribute to the best results. The committee is headed by E. H. Murdock of Cincinnati and members from East, West, North and South, convened at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, to discuss ways and means of handspiking the hands of the clock, and, by the arousing of public sentiment, push the light along.

The proposition is thus stated by these gentlemen:

"If on May 1 of each year the standard of time throughout the United States is advanced two hours, so that what is now five o'clock becomes seven o'clock, etc., and changed back to our present standard on October 1. It will add greatly to the health, comfort and pleasure of all through the summer, without necessitating any change as to daily habits, or create any more confusion than if a Western man went to some point East, having a time one or two hours faster than that to which he was accustomed, but would give two hours additional light for recreation and health-giving exercise, and the use of two of the coolest and best hours of the day for labor."

"Americans, in this manner, would obtain what those in England greatly enjoy to-day, namely, two additional hours of light."

The arguments by which the promoters support their plea for added light are almost as interesting as the central idea itself. It is contended that this would leave the same number of hours for business and sleep as now, and would give two better hours of day's work, and two additional hours of daylight to the evening hours, which to-day are too short to be of much benefit to those living any considerable distance from their place of business.

Thousands of families would under these circumstances move into the country or suburbs, who are now held back by the fact that the men at the present time could not reach their homes until too late to get much benefit.

As elderly persons and children are given to early rising, the breakfast hour will become more regular, and during the heated term it should prove of special benefit to the school children.

This could be made to benefit all citizens of each and every State in exactly the same proportion, and not call for the expenditure of money by the Government, State or people. Railroads would not be compelled to change their timetables, as all trains would leave in future at the same hour as to-day. Local travel would be greatly increased, additional money put in circulation by the purchase of such things as are used for pleasure and recreation, and additional value would be given to what already exists.

It is distinctly stated that the present movement is in no sense connected with the endeavor of the English to secure a standard time more in conformity with the sun—a project which has arrayed against it all the strength of the gas and electric light companies.

PREHISTORIC FOREST FOUND.

Engineers Bore Through It on Dunes of Sandy Hook.

Sandy Hook, N. J.—Engineers, while boring for an additional water supply on the Fort Hancock Military Reservation, on Sandy Hook, discovered what appears to be the remains of a prehistoric forest, and in the interest of archaeology a thorough investigation is being made.

When the test pipes had gone down to a depth of 400 feet, a broad and deep strata of wood was encountered. At one time the pipes were driven through twenty feet of timber. It is believed a great forest flourished where the sand dunes now are, and that the action of the ocean for ages buried it.

Her "Rat" Saves a Woman's Life.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—While wearing a "rat" in her hair Mrs. Jesse N. Stallman, of Walnut Hills, fell to the bottom of two flights of stairs. Her head struck the floor, but the big coil of hair broke the fall. Dr. Poole said the fall sustained by the woman would have fractured her skull under ordinary circumstances, and that the "rat" alone prevented her death.

Remedies are Needed

Were we perfect, which we are not, medicines would not often be needed. But since our systems have become weakened, impaired and broken down through indiscretions which have gone on from the early ages, through countless generations, remedies *are* needed to aid Nature in correcting our inherited and otherwise acquired weaknesses. To reach the seat of stomach weakness and consequent digestive troubles, there is nothing so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a glyceric compound, extracted from native medicinal roots—sold for over forty years with great satisfaction to all users. For Weak Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Stomach after eating, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Belching of food, Chronic Diarrhea and other Intestinal Derangements, the "Discovery" is a time-proven and most efficient remedy.

The genuine has on its outside wrapper the Signature R. V. Pierce M.D.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

PAPUAN TREE HOUSES.

Cool and Clean, but not Built for Somnambulists.

The famous tree houses of Papua are rapidly disappearing before the march of civilization and settlement in the colony.

The tree house—a near and well built habitation, placed at an enormous height among the branches of a forest tree and reached only by a swinging ladder—was primarily intended as a refuge from enemies. Now, however, that the Government has brought the wild tribes under control the native prefers to live in a house that demands less skill in construction.

There are still many tree houses to be seen, though few or none are being built. In the northeastern district of Papua (where much valuable sugar, rubber and cocoanut land lies ready for taking up) the Government officials on their regular tours of inspection often sleep at night in the house of some hospitable village constable, who draws his ladder up at sundown to a doorstep eighty feet high in the air.

These tree houses are exceedingly cool, clean and picturesque with the roofs of native made thatch and walls and floors of wattled boughs.

The Florida Guava.

Florida produces a great variety of the choicest fruits, but it never was famous for apples or peaches. However, there is the guava, concerning which little is known outside of that state, but which is an excellent substitute for either of the above-mentioned fruits, and actually seems to possess qualities of each.

The cultivated guava shrub or tree grows to a height of about twenty feet, and the size of the fruit varies between that of a small hen's egg and a large lemon. The skin is smooth, and the inside resembles the pulp of a tomato, except for the seeds, which are generally very hard. Several crops may be raised every year, the winter fruit being more tart than that which ripens in the summer months; but the between-seasons fruit is especially fine for jelly-making.

It is most unfortunate that the guava is a fruit of such a perishable nature that it appears an impossibility to ship it any great distance—the delicious red variety often crushing into a mush when carried for two or three miles in a farm wagon. For that reason it is very doubtful whether this tropical product, which should occupy a prominent place on the housewife's list, will ever gain the wide popularity that it justly deserves.

Our Great American Astronomer.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, the celebrated astronomer, who has just been decorated by the Kaiser, is the first American official to receive a foreign decoration of any kind in eight years. This order is but one of many that the distinguished American scientist has had conferred upon him by foreign rulers. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor, and he is the first native American to be made an associate of the Institute of France since Franklin. He has received exalted degrees from ten European universities, is a member of about thirty foreign societies, and has received five medals from abroad. Recently the Czar ordered his portrait painted for the Imperial University of Russia, and both the Imperial University of Japan and the Imperial Observatory of Russia have presented him with handsome vases in recognition of his position in the world of discovery, of his scientific achievements, and of his contributions to science as a result of his wonderful experiments in the motions and phenomena of the heavenly bodies.

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AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

An opinion has been rendered by the Supreme Court of Maine that may possibly render unnecessary the purchase of the Appalachian forest reserve by the national government.

The Senate of the State of Maine requested the Supreme Court to pass upon the question whether, under the constitution of the state, the legislature has power to enact general laws to prohibit, restrict or regulate the wanton, wasteful or unnecessary cutting of trees on privately owned land without giving compensation to the owners; and whether such regulation would be a "taking" of private property, within the meaning of the constitution.

The court decides unanimously that the state has power thus to regulate, restrict or prohibit the cutting of trees where their removal would be likely to work harm to the people as a whole, and that compensation is unnecessary.

There are many interesting grounds for this important opinion.

The value of forests in preventing droughts and freshets, and preserving a fertile top-soil, is well established. All land, no matter how privately owned, is regarded as being derived originally from the state, and to be held and used only for such private purposes as do not conflict with the welfare of the rest of the community. Land is not the product of industry or invention, nor can it be increased in quantity, as can other kinds of property. Anything which reduces its value is therefore a loss to the people as a whole, and to posterity, and so may be prevented by state law.

The great importance of this opinion lies in the fact that the power of the state to act without compensating private owners is affirmed. The chief obstacle to state regulation of forestry has been the fear of expense. That removed, the path is clear for unlimited progress.

A WARNING WORTH HEEDING.

Lord Rayleigh, in addressing the Royal Society on the subject of airships, drew an important distinction when he said that, while the recent achievements with aeroplanes proved the capacity of man to fly, as a feat, they had done almost nothing in the way of indicating the feasibility of aerial transportation in the future.

The difficulty long ago pointed out by Prof. Newcomb—that a flying machine, to carry twice as much as another, would have to be not twice, but four times, as large and strong—Lord Rayleigh pronounced an insuperable obstacle to more than very limited progress along this line. It is well that this warning against undue expectations should have come from an authority so high.

The Wrights and their fellow-workers have accomplished wonders, but theirs is as yet a very incomplete conquest of the air, and there is hardly a hint in their best performances that the day of ships and railway trains is almost over.

A CITY'S PROUD DISTINCTION.

Toledo, Ohio, is said to have fewer bad boys than any other city in America. A writer in the World's Work gives the reason in his account of the juvenile organization established there by a wise philanthropist. He organized the boys into drum corps and athletic teams, provided the uniforms and equipment, and then made it a condition of remaining in the organization that the members refrain from bad talk, alcohol, tobacco and gambling. Almost any boy will give up a harmful habit for a harmless one if the harmless one is made attractive.

MOST PRIMITIVE OF INDUSTRIES.

Of all the industries in the world the manufacture of Cantu laces by the peasants following this pursuit in Milan, Italy, is the most primitive, considering the great demand for these rare fabrics and the number of peasants employed in their manufacture.

NEW TRIBES DISCOVERED.

Recently Mal. Lamboiz and Diguet have discovered two tribes not far from Tepic, a city of 20,000 inhabitants in Mexico. They are known as the Coras and the Hutchols, and appear hitherto to have been unknown to the outer world.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Columbia & Montour Elec. Ry

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT.
June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:15, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a.m

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	21 A.M
	†	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 56
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 06
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	f10 00	f3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	f10 03	f3 40	f7 21	8 16
Laubachs	f10 08	f3 45	f7 25	8 46
Grass Mere Park	f10 10	f3 47	f7 28	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
	†	†		†	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 35
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 38
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f11 00	f4 47	f7 12	.....
Laubachs	f6 03	f11 02	f4 48	f7 13	11 53
Coles Creek	f6 12	f11 06	f4 53	f7 22	12 03
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	f5 17	f7 45	12 53
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 37
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 41
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 51
Bloom. P & R	...	...	...	8.25	2 11
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 11

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A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH

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Is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cents. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIAN DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
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GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
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All communications should be addressed

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

HURSDAY, JULY 1, 1909

THE RIGHT TIME.

It's a long while until the election and people are not bothering much about politics, but a great many people are wondering why it wouldn't be a good time to show the bosses and their gang followers a thing or two in the way of upsetting calculations.

It wouldn't hurt the State nor lessen justice a bit, to have two Democratic judges on the Supreme court bench. There would still be a Republican majority of five in that body and if that party needed any special decision it could be had.

It wouldn't make Pennsylvania Democratic to place a Democrat in charge of the Auditor General's office for a term or two, but it would lessen the power and control of the bosses and rings to an amazing extent, and thereby give more importance and influence to that class of citizens who pride themselves on their independence.

It wouldn't injure the credit or good name of the State a particle to place an honest Democrat in the Treasurer's office again, but it might frighten the manipulators of Republican conventions into picking cleaner and better men for that place in the future than the creature they have put up for the reputable voters to support this fall.

Altogether it is about as good a time to give the bosses such a trouncing as would induce them to be good, for a little while at least.

—*Watchman.*

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

Dealing In Futures.

Dealing in futures of a variety not listed in Wall street is at present occupying justices of the peace and hunters in Columbia county. It is estimated that there are several hundred pelts of noxious animals being held throughout this county in the hope of an appropriation from the next legislature to meet the bounty offered for killing such animals. Pinning their faith on the next Legislature, the men who have killed noxious animals have all saved the pelts and have taken them to the 'Squires' offices, where the necessary affidavit is made and the scalps destroyed. Then the 'squire files the affidavit until an appropriation is made. In the event that none is ever made then he will be out only the cost of his blank. If there is an appropriation it will net him 25c. for each scalp, while man who killed the animal will get whatever the fee bill calls for.

THE ABANDONED CEMETERY.

Among the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature and approved by Governor Stuart, especial interest attaches to that governing the disposition that may be made of abandoned cemeteries. Under the provisions of that law, when a cemetery is abandoned a school board may go into court and, upon proper showing, have it declared a nuisance, obtaining the land in return for the removal and care of the bodies interred therein.

In view of the condition into which the old Reformed-Lutheran burying ground on Centre and First street has fallen, this law is of particular interest locally. Many of the bodies originally buried there have been transferred to the new cemetery along Light Street road. Other graves have materially settled, the land is overgrown with high grass and bushes of all varieties, and children, romping and playing over the abandoned tract have knocked down and obliterated the grave markings. To such an extent have markings been knocked down that it was found impossible to locate the graves of six Civil War veterans believed to be buried there when an effort was made recently to carry out the resolutions of the Rosemont cemetery officers providing for transferring the bodies to the soldiers' circle in Rosemont cemetery.

About a year ago the local school board considered purchasing the ground from the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, though nothing came of it at the time. Meanwhile the old cemetery continues in its forlorn and totally neglected condition. If the school wishes the property—and of its eventual value there can be no question—now is the time to secure it, either through purchase at a reasonable figure or through proceedings under the law referred to above.

In a Pinch use Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures hot, tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet and makes walking easy. Takes the sting out of corns and bunions. All druggists 25cts. Don't accept any substitute.

Two Men Will Hang.

Luzerne county will have two hangings on the same day. Tuesday Governor Stuart fixed Aug. 10 for the executions of Stanley Nazarko of Pittston and Thomas Willis of Scranton, two men confined in the county jail convicted of first degree murder. Nazarko was convicted of killing his common law wife in a saloon at Pittston several months ago. The woman had left him after a quarrel and went to live with another man. On the night of the murder he induced her to return to his home with him. On the way home they stopped at a saloon, had some drinks and the quarrel was renewed. Nazarko pulled a revolver and killed her. Thomas Willis is the young colored man who was convicted of the murder of aged Cameron Cool at West Pittston. Mr. Cool was a well known horseman and had employed Willis, who came from Baltimore, as a hostler. The latter went to the barn where Mr. Cool had a room and killed him while in the act of robbing the old man. He was captured in Baltimore, brought back tried and convicted of the murder.

Alcohol to Children

Ask your doctor how often he prescribes an alcoholic stimulant for children. He will probably say, "Very, very rarely. Children do not need stimulating." Ask him how often he prescribes a tonic for them. He will probably answer, "Very, very frequently." Then ask him about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a tonic for the young. Follow his advice. He knows. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

The first great rule of health—"Daily movement of the bowels." Ask your doctor if this is not so. Then ask him about Ayer's Pills. Sold for nearly sixty years.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., June 28, 1909

At what has been generally termed the most important conference of the Taft administration, all the Republican leaders in Congress gathered in the library of the White House, formally approved the draft of the corporation tax amendment prepared by Attorney General Wickersham to carry out the provisions of the Taft proposition. Once more Republican discipline has triumphed. Individual opinions have been subordinated to the party leaders and in both houses of Congress a united front will be presented to the common foe, the Democratic minority. To the Democrats in both houses this situation is the occasion of serious disappointment. With a sufficient number of progressive Republicans espousing the Democratic proposition of an income tax to make, with the Democratic Senators, a majority of the upper house, they saw victory almost within their grasp only to have snatched away by one more remarkable demonstration of Republican discipline. Some of the Democratic statesmen declare that the moral of the situation will not be lost on them, that this obvious demonstration of the manner in which victory may be gained even in the eleventh hour by a willingness to subordinate individual views and preferences to the party weal will be converted into a salutary lesson for all the members of the minority.

***

Bitter as is the disappointment of those Democrats, who, with heart and soul, have striven to secure the enactment of an income tax it is a safe prediction that when time shall have mellowed their disappointment they will realize that even in defeat they have gained no small part of the victory. The income tax which they proposed contained all that is embodied in the corporation tax amendment fathered by President Taft and in addition thereto provision for a similar tax on the incomes of individuals when they exceed $5,000 a year. It has been estimated by the federal actuaries that the proposed income tax would raise a revenue of $70,000,000 a year. The tax on corporations will probably bring in to the federal treasury $30,000,000 a year. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that the Democrats have won three-sevenths of a victory, especially as it is by their method that the $30,000,000 of revenue is to be collected. Another point which is clearer to the man in the Press Gallery than to the Democratic Senators on the floor is that the Republican organization in the Senate has been forced into an attitude wholly repugnant to its innate ideas; has, through Democratic skill and the conduct of a few progressive Republicans, suffered actual defeat, and has been compelled to espouse the cause af a President whose views in many respects are far more Democratic than they are Republican. The spectacle of Nelson W. Aldrich, senior Senator from Rhode Island, and Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House, warmly applauding President Taft as he explained at the White House conference the beauties of the corporation tax scheme because it would enable the federal authorities to investigate the conduct and internal affairs of all corporations, was one which would have afforded intense delight to the Democrats in the Senate, and in fact all over the country, could they have witnessed it.

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So many and such inaccurate reports concerning the provisions of the corporation tax amendment have found their way into public print that a brief statement of what it actually contains may not be out of place here It imposes a tax of two per cent on the net earnings of all corporations including state and national banks, but with certain exemptions. The first $5,000 of the net earnings of all corporations shall be exempt. Corporations having a bonded indebtedness may deduct from their net earnings the amount required to pay the interest on bonds to the amount of their capital stock; that is to say, a corporation with a capital stock of $100,000, and outstanding bonds to the amount of $150,000, may deduct the amount needed to pay the interest on $100,000 worth of bonds, but not the amount necessary to pay the interest on the $50,000 worth of bonds in excess of their capital stock. In the case of national banks the amount of the taxes they pay on their circulation will be deducted from the amount of income tax they are required to pay. All corporations, large and small, must submit each year to the collector of internal revenue, a sworn statement of their gross receipts, operating expenses, any interest that they may be required to pay on bonds, or other indebtedness, and net earnings, and in any instance where the Secretary of the Treasury suspects an attempt to evade the law, he shall designate federal inspectors to make a complete investigation of the books of such corporation. The knowledge of the internal affairs of corporations which this law will afford to the federal government, and through it to the public, is obvious.

Hot Weather and Perspiration.

Nature Sets Great Store by Sweating—Makes It Possible for Men to Live in Summer.

Perspiration is nature's way of making a man feel comfortable in hot weather, yet the people who perspire freely consider themselves uncomfortable. Through perspiration alone man is enabled to live in a daily temperature in the hot regions, or in the steel mills or like places. Through perspiration the surface of the body is kept two degrees cooler than the temperature of the blood and internal organs. Nature evidently sets great store by the sweating process. To this end a writer in the New York *Evening Mail* tells us she has equipped the skin of the body with some 2,300,000 glands; and on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, where they are the most numerous, they run as high as 2,700 to the inch The minute spiral tubing in the skin of a single individual through which perspiration is effected would constitute, if all of it were joined together, a duct about two and a half miles long, or 400 times the length of the intestines. This tubing conveys to the surface of the body every day water, solid matter and carbonic acid gas to the amount of two pounds avordupois—and this often so insensibly that the individual will not be conscious of the slightest skin moisture. If the day be warm and the individual indulge in rather violent exercise, nature will outdo itself. Take a fifteen-mile walk at a comfortable gait, and at the end of the day you may find yourself four pounds under weight. Men of rotund habit have lost six or eight pounds in a single afternoon's tennis and the annals of protracted ring fights show a reduction in weight several pounds in excess of that. Insensible perspiration is a blessing, a necessity, even a condition of life. The process becomes an affliction when the individual gives off moisture too rapidly for instantaneous evaporation; or when the atmosphere is so charged with humidity that its power to take up moisture from the skin is reduced; or when the breeze is so languid and the air so nearly stagnant that the saturated particles do not move off fast enough to allow other particles of air to complete the work.

A Good Combination.

Have *The Philadelphia Press* served with your breakfast every morning. Order from your newsdealer or write to the Circulation Department of *The Philadelphia Press*, and your order will be filled at once. *The Philadelphia Press* is the great breakfast table paper of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland.

Durham Dead.

Israel W. Durham, state senator, and Republican political leader of Philadelphia, died in Atlantic City on Monday, from a paralytic stroke. He had been a politician for many years, and he was in politics for what he could make out of it, and he made a lot of money out of it. With McNichol, and the Vares, and Penrose he controlled Philadelphia politics and practically dominated the state.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children,

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 10,000 testimonials. *They never fail.* At all Druggists, 25c. Sample Free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Plymouth Gets New Bridge.

Judge Ferris has made an order confirming absolutely the report of reviewers for the erection of a bridge by Luzerne county, crossing the river between Plymouth and Breslau. This report was confirmed nisi by the court on March 13 and referred to the next grand jury. The recent grand jury approved the report and now it is confirmed absolutely and will be sent to the county commissioners to carry out its provisions and recommendations.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

New Spring Suits!

Spring Suits have arrived! There's magic in that simple announcement — for where's the woman who is not all eyes to see the new garment fashions?

The New Spring Suits Are Low Priced.

A most remarkable feature about these handsome new models is their extremely low prices. Your spring outfit will give you a better service—a much finer appearance and yet cost you a small price. Catering to every taste we've gathered an assortment of choicest correct styles. Prices $10 to $35.

Spring Suits Regularly $20.00 **$17.50**

Suits of hard twisted serge and striped worsted in black, blue, green, tan and gray, 36 inch hipless coats; slashed back, patch pockets, self button trimming, full satin lined; satin collar and cuffs; Skirt is Demi-Princess with self covered buttons down the front. All sizes up to 42.

SUIT at $12.75—Of shadow stripe chiffon panama in navy blue, elect blue, green, tan, ashes of roses and gray. Coat 40 inches long, semi-fitting hipless cutaway front forming points on the sides, new small sleeves, lined throughout with satin; gored flare skirt with trimming of straps and self covered buttons.

SUIT at $26.50—A 4 button cutaway coat 40 inches long of striped worsted, slashed back and sides, inlaid bengaline silk collar; large flap pockets, trimmed with buttons, lined with taffeta silk; plain 11 gore demi-Princess skirt.

At $6.00 to $14.00 Junior Suits for the little Misses in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Made of shadow stripe panama and fine serge in navy blue, gray and green, semi-fitting hipless coats, gored and pleated skirt.

SUIT at $27.00—A strictly tailored suit of French Serge; 4 button cutaway; single breasted (just a slight cutaway effect;) lined with taffeta silk; new small sleeves; Demi Princess Skirt with inverted plait at sides.

SUITS at $20.00—Of chiffon panama in blue, green and black; graceful semi-fitting hipless coat 36 inches long, single breasted, new small sleeves and trimmed with satin piping; gored flounce skirt.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

JUST A REMINDER!

Here is a list of some of the printed goods and blank stock that can be obtained at the

Columbian Printing House

Perhaps it may remind you of something you need.

ENVELOPES *All sizes, Commercial, Professional, Insurance, Baronial, Pay, Coin,*

HEADINGS *Letter Heaas. Note Heads, Bill Heaas, Statements, in many grades and sizes.*

CARDS *Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.*

CARD SIGNS *No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale, Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.*

IN BOOKS *Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books. Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books. Etc.*

HAND BILLS *Printed in any size from a small street dodger, up to a full Sheet Poster.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS *WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW SAMPLES OF THESE AND ALL OF OUR WORK.*

MISCELLANEOUS:

Our Stock Includes:

Cut Cards, all sizes,
Round Corner Cards,
Card Board in Sheets, white and colors,
Name Cards for all Secret Societies,
Window Cards,
Shipping Tags
Manila Tag Board,
Bond Papers,
Ledger Papers,
Cover Papers,
Book Papers.

Folders for Programs, Menus, Dances, Societies and all special events.

Lithographed Bonds and Stock Certificates Supplied.

Wedding Invitations and Announcements, Printed or Engraved.

Visitors are Always Welcome. No Obligation to Purchase.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THIS SPRING
Wear Evans' Shoes AND Oxfords

You get style, you get comfort, you get both.

TAN AND SWEDE OXFORDS AND PUMPS are most popular.

WOMEN'S - $1.00 to $3.50
MEN'S - $2.00 to 6.00

The Progressive Shoe Store
CHAS. M. EVANS.
Exclusive Sales Agency
FOR REGAL SHOES.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

ALUMNI DINNER.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the alumni sat down to the annual dinner prepared by Steward Frisbie in the school dining room. The blessing was asked by Rev. Dr. Hemingway, formerly of Bloomsburg. John M. Garman, Esq., '71, of Wilkes-Barre, in his position as toastmaster, with his bright humor and his effervescent Normal spirit, made things interesting from the beginning. His introductory remarks addressed to the alumni, and particularly to the youngest, the class of 1909, were of an alternate witty and serious nature. He called for responses to the following toasts: "The Old Town Pump and Normal Ideals," Professor Geo. E. Wilbur; "The Class of '84," Mr. MacAniff, of Wilkes-Barre; "The Class of '99," Mr. E. P. Gager, of Scranton; "The Normal Girl," Miss Port; "Our Wives and Our Sweethearts," Professor J. C. Foote; "Naughty Nine," Mr. Barrow, of the graduating class.

With a few farewell remarks Mr. Garman then brought to an end the final feature of the commencement week of 1909.

CLASS REUNIONS.

Class day was marked by four reunions. The class of 1884 celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary of graduation, ten of the members being present. Classroom A was used as its headquarters, trimmed prettily in green and white.

'94 was represented by a dozen members who, in celebration of their fifteenth year away from Normal, met around the festive board set up in Professor Dennis' classroom.

The Decennial of the class of 1899 was observed by about fiteen members, who had Room B tastefully trimmed in purple and gold as their headquarters. Steward Frisbie served them a dinner in Room L.

Nineteen members of the class of 1904 were present at the celebration of their fifth anniversary.

By far the largest reunion was that of the class of 1907. Over sixty members sat down to a dinner in the gymnasium, which was made gay by blue and white trimming. Music throughout the dinner added to the enjoyment.

AT DANVILLE HOSPITAL.

The seventeenth annual commencement of the training school for attendants at the State hospital for the insane at Danville was held Thursday evening, twenty-three graduating in the class of 1909. The graduates are: Ada M. Ande, Clara Bacon, Mary D. Beyer, Ursula Elizabeth Bitler, Edith J. Bowell, Harry Lewis Cuthbert, Russell W. Deibert, William Harry Dildine, Josephine H. Else, Martha Evans, Henry W. Fawver, Hannah Flora, Mayme Elizabeth Foster, John Claude Hoover, L. Ray Johnson, Bess M. Kapp, John Joseph Lavery, Charles N. Mortimer, Francis S. Mitchell, Verna Morrison, Annie E. Querry, Charles Elmer Runkle, Alice Trainor.

The three prizes offered to those making the highest general averages in all subjects of the entire two years course were awarded to Charles Mortimer, of Danville; Ada M. Ande, of Mausdale; and Clara Bacon. The prize winners ranked in the order given.

The Rev. Charles Morrison, rector emeritus of St. Mathew's Protestant Episcopal church of Sunbury died in Philadelphia on Monday night. Mr. Morrison had many friends in Bloomsburg who will regret the news of his death. He has officiated at St. Paul's church upon several occasions.

ASKS $10,000 DAMAGES.

Because of the alleged refusal of the defendant to abide by the terms of the agreement for the sale of the Exchange Hotel in Benton borough H. P. Aurand has instituted an action of assumpsit against Adam Morey, claiming damages in the sum of $10,000. Under the agreement as made and signed by the parties, and properly witnessed, the purchase price was fixed at $9,500. The value of the furniture and fixtures, to be fixed by appraisers, was to be paid on the day of transfer of the license, when possession was also to be given. This sum was to be deducted from the agreed purchase price, the balance to be paid April 1, 1910, with privilege of extension of time, if desired, to April 1, 1911. Rental of $60 per month, in lieu of interest, was to be paid, until final settlement was made. Aurand sets up that now Morey declines to abide by the agreement, being dissatisfied with the appraisers' valuation of the furniture and fixtures, and refuses to sign the necessary application for transfer of license.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Bloomsburg State Normal School was held in the Auditorium on Wednesday at 12 o'clock. Quite a number of old graduates were present. G. E. Elwell, Esq., President of the Association, presided. In the absence of the secretary, Prof. W. B. Sutliff was elected pro tem.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The members of the class of 1909 were admitted to membership. The report of the treasurer was read and accepted, and it was ordered that the dues paid in this year shall be divided between the two literary societies, the same as last year.

The officers of last year were all reelected. They are as follows:

President, G. E. Elwell; vice president, Dr. D. J. Waller; recording secretary, S. J. Johnson; corresponding secretary, Prof. G. E. Wilbur; treasurer, H. G. Supplee; executive committee, O. H. Bakeless, chairman; C. H. Albert, Mrs. L. P. Sterner, Miss Eva Rupert and Mrs. John G. Harman.

At the close of the business interesting remarks were made by John M. Garman, Esq., '71; M. H. McAniff, Esq., '84; Granville J. Clark, Esq., '82, and trustee of the school; all of Wilkes-Barre; J. Howard Patterson, Esq., of Williamsport, and Profs. C. H. Albert, J. G. Cope, G. E. Wilbur and Dr. D. J. Waller.

YOST-ADAMS.

A pretty wedding was that solemnized Thursday noon at the home of the bride on Eight street, when Miss Goldie Lapearl Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Adams, became the bride of Mr. Harry Lazarus Yost, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Yost, of West Main street. Rev. E. B. Bailey, pastor of the local Evangelical church, performed the ceremony. The bride, attired in a beautiful gown of blue silk, was attended by Miss Erma Bennett as maid of honor and Miss Martha Yost as flower girl. Mr. Claude Yost, a brother of the groom, acted as best man. Mendelssohn's wedding march was beautifully rendered during the ceremony by Miss Maude Adams, a sister of the bride. Following an elaborate wedding dinner the bridal couple left for a short wedding tour, after which they will return to Bloomsburg where they will make their future home.

Midshipman J. Boyd Rutter who was graduated from the Naval Academy in June received orders from the Navy Department yesterday to report to the Senior Officer of the battleship Wisconsin, at Provincetown, Massachusetts on July 10.

JONESTOWN CENTENNIAL.

Monday July 5, the Hundredth Birthday of That Quaint Fishing Creek Village Will be Observed.

From Benton Argus.

Reaching the age of one hundred years, Jonestown that beautiful little Fishingcreek village, decided to properly celebrate the event, so on Monday, July 5th, it will be done, and from the program arranged, it will be a gala day.

There will be an all day celebration, consisting of speaking, band music, sports, fire works, etc.

The committee in charge of arrangements are sparing neither time nor money to make the centennial a great success.

The speakers will be Prof. A. U. Lesher of Berwick, Rev. W. I. Burrell of Benton, Clinton Herring Esq of Orangeville, Rev. Andreas of Jonestown and Master Fred Hosler of Benton. The Orangeville Band will be in attendance, and liven the occasion with excellent music.

The pond two miles long will afford good boating and fishing, and no doubt will attract many people to the spot on the 5th. There will be refreshments and meals served on the ground, with its beautiful grove and excellent water, will make an ideal spot for picnic parties. In the evening there will be an excellent display of fire works.

A good big crowd from this town have signified their inientions of spending the day at Jonestown on the 5th, practically the only place in this county where a celebration will be held, particularly a centennial.

MENZBACH--LEMONS.

A wedding which proved a surprise to even the closest friends of the bridal couple was that solemnized Thursday morning by Rev. Father Murphy, of St. Columba's Roman Catholic church, when Miss Ella Lemons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lemons, of Leonard Street, became the bride of Anthony Menzbach, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Menzbach of Williamsport. The bride was attended by Miss Adda DeWitt as maid of honor, and the groom by Mr. Joseph Flaherty as groomsman. Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Menzbach left for a wedding tour to Niagara Falls and other New York points. On their return they will make their home in Bloomsburg, where Mr. Menzbach has been employed for several years.

W. H. Moore Retires from Business.

Today Mr. W. H. Moore retires from business after a long and honorable career. He was engaged in mercantile trade at Fairmount Springs from 1872 to 1892, coming to Bloomsburg the latter year. Soon after he erected the handsome building on the corner of Main and Iron streets, and opened a general store. About twelve years ago he changed his line of goods to shoes exclusively, and has kept a large and choice stock, and enjoyed a fine trade.

Mr. Moore is a liberal and progressive citizen, and has won the esteem and respect of the community. He proposes to take it easy the balance of his days.

MARTIN-FISTER.

At 9 o'clock Thursday morning, at the home of the bride in Orangeville, Miss Elizabeth C. Fister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ranslow Fister, was married to Mr. Frederick A. Martin, of Atlantic City, N. J. The ring ceremony was used, Rev. Alexander Scott, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Orangeville, officiating. After a brief wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Martin will go to Atlantic City, where they will make their future home, Mr. Martin ranking as one of the leading druggists in that popular seaside resort.

Mistaking a bottle of strychnine pills for candy, Alonzo, the two-and-a-half years old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph G. Phillips, last week ate part of the bottle's contents, and only the prompt and efficient work of Drs. Shuman and Miller saved the little fellow's life.

The value of the coal lands in Northumberland county has been raised by the coal commission from $11,130,557 to $12,539,863. This increased valuation justifies the contention of the Northumberland county commissioners that the values of coal lands have been entirely too low in the past.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FARMERS NATIONAL BANK,

at Bloomsburg, in the State of Penna. at the close of business, June 23, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		240,988 50
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		337 09
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		60,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,200 00
Bonds, securities, etc		319,074 76
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		35,000 00
Other Real Estate owned		2,500 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		7,937 72
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks		501 67
Due from approved reserve agents		33,746 10
Checks and other cash items		10,697 67
Notes of other National Banks		6,500 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		149 14
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz		
Specie	$ 7,739 90	
Legal-tender notes	30,765 00	38,504 90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer 5 per cent. of circulation		3,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		2,000 00
Total		$762,137 55

LIABILTIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 60,000 00
Surplus fund		60,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		42,610 46
National Bank notes outstanding		59,400 00
Due to other National Banks		2,760 13
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers		301 05
Dividends unpaid	$ 571 00	
Individual deposits subject to check	536,081 36	
Certified checks	200 02	
Cashier's checks outstanding	213 53	537,065 91
Total		$762,137 55

State of Pennsylvania, } ss:
County of Columbia }

I. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of June, 1909.

ROBERT L. RUNYON, Notary Public.

Commission Expires Feb. 11, 1911.

C. M. CREVELING, JNO. L. MOYER, CHAS. W. RUNYON, } Directors.

Wednesday Club the Guests of Miss Stewart.

The members of the Wednesday Club were the guests of Miss Ella Stewart at Williams' Lodge on Tuesday. The trip to the lodge was made by train and the members returned home in automobiles. Progressive Five Hundred was played and a most excellent dinner was served. The guests of Miss Stewart were: Mrs. Paul E. Wirt, Mrs. A. Z. Schoch, Mrs. Samuel Wigfall, Mrs. C. W. McKelvy, Mrs. G. E. Elwell, Mrs. H. H. Grotz, Miss McHenry, Mrs. Frank Ikeler, Mrs. S. B. Arment, Mrs. F. P. Pursel, Mrs C. W. Funston and Mrs. R. E. Miller.

If the English Suffragettes persist in their stormy campaigns, the government buildings will have to be fortified against the attacks of these female idiots. Last Tuesday a deputation attempted to obtain an audience with Premier Asquith, and being refused it, slapped policemen in the face and threw stones through the windows of the Houses of Parliament until over one hundred were arrested. There have been minor Suffragette disturbances in this country, it is true, but thank heaven, we have not quite so many women who have gone to the uttermost bounds of foolishness as have these English fanatics. If the movement were universal what would become of womanhood?

Commencement Day.

[Continued from 1st page]

Ruth Evelyn, Gravity; Gordon, Joseph B, Carbondale; Hart, Alberta S., Carbondale; Hartzell, Sarah E., Rock Glen; Heller, Irma L., Bloomsburg; Hess, Geraldine, Benton; Hinckley, Elizabeth S., Danville; Hobbes, Gertrude, Kingston; Houck, Frederic Ellsworth, Catawissa; Hughes, Mary I., Carbondale; Ikeler, Kenneth C., Millville; Johnson, Robert L., Wallsville; Kase, Harriet Catherine, Danville; Keller, Verna B., Seven Points; Kenna, Genevieve M., Cumbola; Kester, Eura M., Bloomsburg; Kingsbury, D. Ethel, Southdale; Kintner, Sade E., Meshoppen; Klingerman, John E., Beaver Valley; Klingerman, Olive, Beaver Valley; Knapp, Jennie Stowell, Bloomsburg; Krepps, Ethel Floretta, Bloomsburg; Kuschke, Anna Louise, Scranton; McAfee, Chester E., St. Peters; Mahoney, Daniel J. Lawsville; Major, Cora M., Forty Fort; Major Kathleen, Lehman; Marcy, Estella A., Dorranceton; Marcy, Eva Leanora, Dorranceton; Martin, Katharine M., Hazleton; Meneeley, Gertrude M., Winton; Murrin, Emma L., Carbondale; Noble, Laverne R., Calkins; O'Neil Frances Helen, Sayre; Parker, Marion E., Waverly; Parks, Edith Bennett, Tunkhannock; Pitner, Harriet W., Elysburg; Pooley, Edith May, Bloomsburg; Potts, Margaret Reinee, Parkersburg; Priest, Florence A., Olyphant; Reese, Marjory, Strong P. O.; Regan, May C., Duryea; Rogers, Laura, Berwick; Rummer, Alvin L., Benezette; Schooley, Emeline, Trucksville; Seasholtz, Kate E., Danville; Shuman, George Ario, Catawissa; Simpler, Julia Elizabeth, Tamaqua; Steiner, Samuel J., Bloomsburg; Stroh, Rebecca E., Bloomsburg; Stroud, Florence G., Black Walnut; Sutliff, Maude, Bloomsburg; Thompson, Mary Edna, Danville; Tobin; Teresa, Mt. Carmel; Toole, Susan Eva, Freeburg; Van Campen, Carrie E., Throop; Vought, Sara J., Catawissa; Wallace, Almah C., Dorranceton; Washburn, Horace D., Susquehanna; Welliver, Walter, Bloomsburg; Welsh, Bertha, Orangeville; Wheeler, Lillian M., Shickshinny; White, Agnes, Akron, N. Y.; White, W. LeRoy, Jr., Bloomsburg; Williams, George F., Drums; Williams, Lydia, Edwardsdale; Willits, Margaret S., Sunbury; Wilsey, Helen M., Tyler Hill; Wilson, Alice, Plains; Woodring, Nora E., St. John.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY COURSE.

Burrow, Harrison R., Ringtown; Callender, H. LeRoy, Sweet Valley; Cintron, Francisco H., Cagua, P. R.; Creasy, Ethel L., Bloomsburg; Cressler, John W., Wilkes-Barre; Hemingway, H. Gladstone, Camden, N. J.; Kochczynski, Jos. C., Mt. Carmel; Krumm, Thurman, Turbotville; Mather, T. Ray, Benton; Matz, Robert L., McKeansburg; Maurer, Chas. L., Paxinos; Moyer, Harold L., Bloomsburg; Ruhl, Jessie, Bloomsburg; Smith, Marion, C., Conyngham; Wilner, Robert F., Plymauth.

BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHIC COURSES.

Ash, Elmer E., Benton; Burlingame, Chas. E., Almedia; Harrison, Neil S., Forks.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.

Dailey, Loretta A., Plymouth; Dieffenbach, Getha, Bloomsburg; Dobbs, Elsie Belle, McCoysville; Dobbs, Clara Mabelle, McCoysville; Eastman Clara, Bloomsburg; Ferguson, Bessie, Bloomsburg.

BUSINESS COURSE.

Leidy, North, Bloomsburg; Donovan, Ronald M., Laceyville.

Prof. William Noetling of Selinsgrove, was in town a few hours on Tuesday, having come up as the guest of several of the former classes of the Normal School at their reunions. He has many friends here who are always glad to welcome him back.

There was a fine market this morning. Strawberries are still coming, though they are nearing the end. Cherries are plentiful, ranging from 8 to 10 cents a basket. Currants are now ripe, vegetables of all kinds are in abundance.

The work on the Farmers National Bank is progressing. The lower store room has been torn out, and that side will be completed before the present bank room will be disturbed. It will take about three months to complete the changes.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice:

Asa T. Boykin, Mrs. Margrete Hartman, Mr. Masos Jacox, Mr. A. Kline, (2); Mr. E. W. Shank, Miss Ruth Summers, Mr. Geo. R. Wheeler.

Cards. Mrs. Robert Benson, P. P. Griffin, Miss Susie Gross, Miss Lucy Kleckner, Miss Clair Moser.

Pennsylvania Railroad TO ATLANTIC CITY CAPE MAY

ANGLESEA OCEAN CITY — WILDWOOD SEA ISLE CITY — HOLLY BEACH AVALON

NEW JERSEY 1909

THURSDAYS July 8, 22, August 5, 19

SUNDAYS July 11, 25, August 8, 22

TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.

$4.75 Round Trip Via Delaware River Bridge.

$4.50 Round Trip Via Market Street Wharf.

FROM EAST BLOOMSBURG
Stop-Over Allowed at Philadelphia.

For full information concerning leaving time of trains, consult small hand bills or nearest Ticket Agent.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. 6-24-8t. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

MAN-A-LIN

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MAN-A-LIN Is An Excellent Remedy for Constipation.

There are many ailments directly dependent upon constipation, such as biliousness, discolored and pimpled skin, inactive liver, dyspepsia, overworked kidneys and headache.

MAN-A-LIN can be relied upon to produce a gentle action of the bowels, making pills and drastic cathartics entirely unnecessary.

A dose or two of Man-a-lin is advisable in slight febrile attacks, la grippe, colds and influenza.

Those who prefer can obtain Man-a-lin in tablet form.

THE MAN-A-LIN CO.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

W. L. Douglas AND Packard Shoes

are worn by more men than any other shoes made.

Come in and let us

Fit You With a Pair

W. H. MOORE,

Corner Main and Iron Sts.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

—o—

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & Co, AND BOWLBY.

—o—

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

—o—

WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

—o—

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

Arthur Bruner, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Bruner, of town, has been given a medal for bravery by the "*American Boy*", a boys' paper, in recognition of his saving from drowning in Fishing Creek Will Brill, the son of the Rev. Mr. Brill of Bloomsburg.

MADE BAD ROUBLES IN PRISON CELL

Amazing Tale of Bold Counterfeiting Comes From City of Kovno, Lithuania

THE COINERS CAUGHT REDHANDED

Jailer Lednicka and One of His Convict Inmates Concocted a Clever Scheme—All Kovno Convulsed with the Story—How Discovery Came.

Moscow, Russia.—At Kovno, a large town in Lithuania, the public have been complaining for some time past of the multitude of false roubles, half roubles and 15-kopeck pieces in circulation. The passing of such coins is not, in itself, punishable in Russia, and the most punctilious persons do not hesitate to try to get rid of false coins. The best place is the market, where the Jews take and pass them with the greatest of ease. In respectable households the false-coins go to the cook, who exchanges them for meat and vegetables at the market place. But at Kovno things were getting too bad, and even the Jews grew careful of what money they took.

The governor of the prison, who followed the same plan as ordinary mortals for getting rid of supurious coin, had complaints from his cook, who got back as good—or rather as bad—as she gave, and received false coin in her change whenever she went to market. The governor in turn complained to the head of the police who promised to unearth the coiners and set an "ajent" (a sort of private detective) to watch the market place. The ajent soon discovered that a woman named Lednicka was constantly passing false coins—now at this stall, now at that. One day he had her arrested, taken to the nearest police station and searched. A good deal of money was found on her, and it was all false. She protested her innocence, saying that her husband had given her a month's money for the housekeeping.

"What is your husband and where does he live?" the head inspector asked. She replied that he was a jailer and lived at the local prison. Mr. Lednicka was promptly sent for and questioned as to his wife's money. At first he refused to answer, but finally admitted that he got the money from one of the prisoners under his charge —a man named Mucha, who had been in prison awaiting trial on a charge of banditism for the past eight months.

"What part of the prison does he live in?" asked the astonished inspector. "In a cell, of course," was the answer. "No. 25—on the ground floor, to the left side of the courtyard." The police set off to the prison and asked for leave to search cell No. 25.

"Are you mad?" cried the governor. The prison's under my charge! You can bring me people here, but I'm hanged if you're going to inspect my face whenever it suits."

Then they explained that Lednicka had confessed to getting false coins from cell No. 25, and hinted that he himself had asked to have the coiners discovered. He reluctantly gave way and the cell was opened—much to the discomfiture of the occupant, who, before that Lednicka alone had the keys, was coining false money and had not time to put away his plant.

The indignation of the governor was only equaled by the mirth of the police, when the plant for coining false roubles, half-roubles and 15-kopeck pieces was found in the cell.

Caught red-handed, Lednicka and Mucha made a clean breast of it. They took a fancy to each other from the moment they first met in the prison. Mucha soon confided to the jailor that he knew how to make false coins if Lednicka would go to a certain house and bring the plant. Lednicka, for passing the coin, was to share profits. He agreed, brought the plant, and always warned the prisoner when the prison officials were likely to inspect a cell, when the plant was taken out and hidden in Lednicka's rooms.

The plan succeeded admirably. They made and circulated false money for over half a year, and, had it not been for the governor's cook, would probably have gone on till Mucha went up for trial. Kovno is convulsed with the story, and, of course, those are not lacking who hint that the good governor himself knew something about the matter.

Five Brothers Serving Sentences.

Clinton, Okla.—"I have four brothers in the penitentiary now, and when I arrive there we will hold a family reunion," was the statement made in the Custer County District Court at Arapahoe by O. G. Williams when sentenced to imprisonment for life for killing Delia Generals. They had formerly been married, having lived together in El Reno, but she came to Clinton to get rid of him, and he followed. She refused to have anything more to do with him, although he pursued her constantly with importunities to again live with him.

Williams was boastful about the murder and said he came from a family that has made many killings, he being the fifth brother to go to the penitentiary for murder. He said he murdered Delia Generals because she would not take up with him again and that he did not care to live without her.

DEER HUNTING BY RAIL

Animals Killed by Trains and Engineers Stop Buying Beef and Are Eating Venison.

Washington, N. J.—Deer are so numerous in Warren county that they are being killed by railroad trains as they cross the tracks. Such killings have become so common recently that engineers, especially those employed on the Lackawanna Railroad, have ceased buying beef and are feeding their families on venison. One of the first questions the housewife asks her engineer husband nowadays when he returns home from his run is how many deer he killed on the trip.

The animals, which are so keen in fleeing from ordinary foes, seem to be paralyzed with fright when they see trains bearing down on them. One was caught between a Lackawanna train and a steep bank yesterday. Instead of leaping up the bank it did its utmost to beat the locomotive with the track for a race-course, with the result that it was struck, hurled and injured so badly it was killed to put it out of its agony. Another deer rushed down the mountain side to the tracks day before yesterday and tried issues with the locomotive. It, too, was injured mortally. The game wardens assert that unless the slaughter ceases all the engineers will be compelled to take out hunter's licenses and also take their chances in prosecution for killing deer out of season.

NEW "PANTALOON GOWN."

Newest Feminine Creation Parts Above Knees, Revealing Trousers.

New York City. — "Pantaloon gowns" are now seen in Fifth avenue and Broadway and the new thriller in feminine wearing apparel sets the Directoire gown upon a pedestal of modesty.

It is made of light olive chiffon broadcloth, with a train fifty-six inches in length, trimmed with French cord embroidery, embroidered ecru Chantilly lace and black satin. Twelve dozen self colored buttons are used. It has the Directoire back, long effect, Louis XIV. front and bolero shape. Seven yards of cloth compose the whole dress.

But that is not the point. When the wearer stands still it resembles an ordinary, pretty costume. The moment she moves it is quite different. What has seemed a skirt parts just

The Pantaloon Costume.

above the knees and regular trousers come into view. Trousers—just trousers. They make no pretence of being anything else.

They measure thirty-six inches around the bottom and reach to the shoe soles. A seam that goes up the front of the skirt from the knees to the waist gives an all pantaloon appearance to the front of the garment.

No underskirts can be worn with this costume and the lingerie bills of those who adopt it will be a negligible quantity.

LYING DUE TO MENTAL LAZINESS

W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown, Explains Suspension of Students.

Providence, R. I.—"Intellectual slovenliness" is the greatest cause of falsehood in this country, in the opinion of President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University. When nine students at the university were suspended for "cribbing," the president commented on the affair in these words:

"The great source of untruth in American life is not deliberate resolve to lie. No man consciously chooses falsehood as his mode of success. The real source of the evil is intellectual slovenliness, unwillingness to buckle down to hard work and willingness to take shelter in the first and easiest refuge that offers."

BATTLE WITH SIX EAGLES.

Virginia Lumber Dealer Attacked in Woods and Nearly Overcome.

Norfolk, Va.—J. L. Durnell, a lumber dealer of this city, while looking over some timber land on Sand Hills plantation in Princess Anne county had to fight for his life with six eagles.

The great birds swooped down on him, and falling into a hole he was momentarily helpless. With their talons and beaks scratching his flesh and tearing his clothing he regained his feet and fought them with a big stick for 300 yards before gaining shelter. He was then almost helpless and without protection soon would have been overcome by the eagles.

THE USES OF GALLSTONES

It's a Mystery Why Japan Has Been Buying So Many Biliary Calculi Which Are Scarce

BY-PRODUCT IS VERY EXPENSIVE

Largest Shipment of Gall Ever Made from Chicago Stockyards Was 75 Tierces and It Yielded not One Stone—Worth $175 a Pound.

The newspapers have been making a mystery of the demand from Japan for gall stones from beef animals. Dispatches have told of mysterious shipments of this by-product of a packing house from Chicago to Japanese destinations, but no one has been able to explain why the Japanese wanted all of this product that Packingtown could supply, or why they were willing to pay such apparently enormous prices for the gall stones. A study of the situation will probably show that the high prices have been due in a large measure to the fact that very few gall stones have been found, which fact would allow the good old law of supply and demand to get in its work.

The demand of late by Japan for gall stones has caused quite a little interest in this product, to say nothing of the price the Japanese are willing to pay, which is $100 to $175 per pound. Gall, on the other hand, brings the packer only about 5 cents per gallon.

In this connection it is interesting to know that the largest shipment of gall ever made from Chicago's packingtown on one order was 75 tierces, and strange as it may seem, not one gall stone was found in the whole batch of gall bladders cut open for this shipment. Perhaps the fact that the gall stones are worth approximately $5 each may have had something to do with that.

One big concern states they have not collected a pound and a half of gall stones in a year and a half. Another concern, probably killing the greatest number of cattle of any one company, collect from all their houses about three pounds per month.

These stones must be carefully handled, as they are particularly desired whole, and not broken up or pulverized. The gall stones are first air dried, then wrapped in fine tissue paper, then in a generous wad of cotton, and packed in cotton, so that there is no possibility of their being broken in shipment. One pound thus packed makes quite a large box.

What these stones are used for by the Japanese is a secret they have not so far divulged. However, some of our packers have concluded that they are used in physiological chemistry. Others are inclined to the belief that they are used in the process of dyeing fine fabrics, such as silk, etc. The latter use seems quite feasible, in view of the fact that the gall from an animal contains much more coloring matter than that from the human, owing no doubt to the quantity and variety of herbage consumed by the animal.

Gall from a beef animal is composed as follows: Water, 90.44 per cent.; biliary and fatty bodies, including resinoid acids, 8.00 per cent.; mucus, 0.30 per cent.; watery extract, chlorides, phosphates and lactates, 0.85 per cent.; soda, 0.41 per cent. If the solid portions of the bile be in excess, especially the chlosterine, biliary calculi or gall stones will form in the gall bladder.

Beef gall is a well known and effectual detergent, and is used in the manufacture of soap as follows: One hundred and fifty parts of beef's gall are amalgamated with 2500 parts melted cocoanut oil, and the mass saponified by the cold process with 1200 parts of soda lye of 38 degrees B. The soap is then colored with 33 parts of ultramarine green and perfumed with 7 1-2 parts of oils of lavender and cumin.

To cleanse beef's gall to be used as a varnish on paintings, etc., boil in a porcelain receptacle 45 parts of beef's gall with water and then add two parts of powdered alum. Agitate for half an hour, and when cold filter. Then add to the mass, which is now decolorized, 1-8 part of anhydrous spirits of wine, and let the mixture stand for two days; then pour off the supernatant clear fluid, the alum being precipitated in small crystals.—The National Provisioner.

The Future Life.

Mr. William Dean Howells publishes in Harper's Bazar a great article on the subject of the future life. In his paper which is addressed to those in immediate bereavement, Mr. Howells says among other things:

"I would have those who grieve keep close and fast every association with the dead; soon enough such memories will pale and fade away. I would have them think of the faults of those who are gone, the foibles, the frailties, which in every human being help to make up his sum, and endear him equally with his virtues. If there is a world beyond this, these will go with him to it, and become the stuff of his regeneration and redemption. I would have the mourners recall hours of gladness, of merriment, spent with the dead, and live over with them in a joyous comradery, joyous, if only for a fleeting instant, the times which time cannot bring again."

ANCIENT HINDU TEMPLE.

Remains in Java of Great Works of Eighth Century.

The Boroboedoer, unearthed by Sir Stamford Raffles when the English ruled in Java, was built by the Hindus in the eighth century and is by far the finest example of their work on the island. Standing on a hill in the middle of the valley, this imposing edifice, covering nearly ten acres, rises to a height of upward of a hundred feet above the summit of the hill.

It consists, says a Java correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury, of a series of stone terraces built on top of each other in diminishing magnitude, so as to leave circumscribing galleries, and crowned by a vast cupola; entrance to the galleries is gained by four stairways, north, south, east and west, which run from the ground straight up to the big top terrace, in the middle of which stands the crowning cupola, surrounded by numerous smaller lattice work cupolas, and from which one may step inside into any of the intermediate galleries.

The whole is built of stone, showing an immense amount of carving, and though there is no genuine inside to the temple many of the galleries are covered in, innumerable images of Buddha occupy niches or prominent positions on the walls, and the sides of the galleries were paved with bas-reliefs, indicating the glorification of this god and other incidents in his history. When one considers that there are several miles of bas-reliefs alone the work expended on the pyramids of Egypt pales into insignificance before this stupendous undertaking.

One Author Who Paid His Tradesmen.

The personal characteristics of great men so often display meanness, and this meanness is so commonly exploited, that this paragraph contained in the enlarged edition of the "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," by Sir George Otto Trevelyan, newly issued by the Messrs. Harper, is worth noting. "Macaulay was at some pains to inculcate upon me," says the writer, "the duty of never beating a seller down below a fair price, and never keeping a tradesman waiting for his money. I recollect his telling us how he had received his annual bill from a very well known London shop, and had sent a check by return of post. Next morning the head of the firm brought the receipt himself, and burst out crying in Macaulay's room. Every morning, the poor man said, two people walked past his office window, one of whom owed him thirteen hundred and the other fifteen hundred pounds; and the last of the two was among the most distinguished and powerful statesmen in the country. Whether as a customer, an employer, or a tourist, Macaulay never underpaid a service rendered."

He Was Under Oath.

The late Professor Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University, was the most eminent physicist since the days of Joseph Henry. Among his notable achievements in the realm of pure science was the calculation of the mechanical equivalent of heat and the use of gratings in spectrum analysis, for which purpose he devised a machine that could cut 40,000 lines to the inch on a plate of polished metal. In the practical application of his knowledge he was noted as the inventor of the multiplex telegraph apparatus.

Some years ago, testifying in a case involving the Cataract Power Company, in answer to a question on cross examination as to whom, in his opinion, was the greatest American scientist, he replied, "I am."

After leaving the courtroom one of the lawyers ventured to criticise this answer for its effect upon the jury, whereupon Rowland exclaimed:

"Well, what else could I say? Wasn't I under oath?"—New York Globe.

Aeronautic Progress.

Although only three or four men, like the Wright brothers and Henry Farman, have as yet practically demonstrated the possibility of human flight with aeroplanes, the inventors of such machines are putting out a great variety of designs, which command much serious attention. At the Aeronautical Exposition in Paris a dozen or more types of these machines, including those of the Wrights, Farman and Delagrange, were displayed, together with a large number of monoplanes, motors, screws, and other apparatus intended for use in aviation. From the quantity of these things, the ingenuity and finish shown in their making, and the interest that they excited, one might derive the impression that the manufacture of flying-machines is already an established industry.

The Smallest Tobacco Pipes Made.

The smallest pipes in the world are manufactured at Gouda, a little town in Holland. There are three kinds of them, one kind being formed of red, another of black and a third of white earth. They are all, however, of the same shape and of the same diminsions. The stem is five centimetres in length, a millimetre and a half in diameter outside and three-quarters of a millimetre inside. The bowl is ten millimetres in height; its greatest exterior diameter is six millimetres and its interior diameter is four millimetres. The total weight of the pipe is only half a gramme and the quantity of tobacco which it holds amounts to only a few grains, which barely suffices for a single puff.

The World's Colors.

Of the races of the world, 600,000,000 are white, 700,000,000 yellow, 215,000,000 black, 35,000,000 brown or Malayan, and 15,000,000 red or American Indians.

LANCED ROBIN'S THROAT

Bird Flew Through an Open Window to Doctor and Got Successful Treatment for Abscess.

Montclair, N. J.—While the police committee was in session in the council chamber a robin flew through an open window and alighted on the desk of Dr. Henry E. Wrensch. The bird's bill was partially open and it was breathing heavily.

"Hello, my little friend," said the doctor, "what can I do for you?"

The robin stretched itself as if to catch its breath, and the physician took it in his hand and examined its throat. He detected the trouble, and taking a lance from his instrument case he made an incision in the bird's throat. Then he applied a lotion and set the robin free. It sat on the desk for a few moments, then flew to the open window. Turning around, it sang a few notes of thanks and flew away. Dr. Wrensch explained to his colleagues that the bird was suffering from an abscess in the throat, and that without relief it could not have long survived.

ONE CHINAMAN WHO IS POPULAR

WU TING FANG.

Minister Wu Ting Fang, of China, hasn't the twentieth century Asiatic fad for adopting Occidental garb or manners. He feels that he can best represent his native land by doing as his ancestors did. And so his iron gray pate ends with the regulation queue of the Chinese citizen—it is iron gray, too. It may be added, also, that Dr. Wu is very proud of his queue, which is the badge of the Chinese man who has never committed a crime.

SHOCKED ATLANTA.

Reproduction of "Psyche's Bath" Ordered Removed from Window.

Atlanta, Ga.—"Psyche's Bath," the celebrated painting by Sir Robert Leighton, R. A., has been placed under the ban by the Atlanta police. A reproduction of the painting displayed in a show window by a leading mercantile house drew a large crowd. Chief of Police Jennings, attracted by the crowd, went to the window, looked and was shocked. The chief summoned the manager and said:

"That lady could appear in public all right if she had on some clothes, as it is I guess she won't do for moral Atlanta. You'll have to take that picture out of the window."

The manager protested that the picture was high art but failed to move the chief and "Pysche" was removed from the window.

Psyche in the picture presents to the onlooker a full length side view. She stands just above the water on a stone pedestal, while in her hand, held high above her head, she molds a drapery of some flimsy material which falls in careless folds and but partially drapes the vision of beauty. It is this the police have declared immodest and unfit for public exposure.

BIBLE HOUSE MISDRAWN.

Excavations in Galilee Show Rooms Unlike Artists' Ideas.

Berlin.—German archaeologists excavating in Galilee came upon a hill or large mound under which they found the fairly well preserved walls of a house dating from the time of Christ which belonged to the dwelling of a well-to-do man. A large outhouse also unearthed contained jars which evidently had contained wine and olive oil.

The foundations of the house are so well preserved that there will be no difficulty in making the exact plan of the rooms, which are similar in character and design to those in which the famous supper of Cana in Galilee took place.

These rooms are wholly unlike the conception of Leonardo da Vinci and other painters, who have treated this subject. The room in which the water was turned into wine probably was not more than twenty feet long by ten wide and had a low roof. There were stone benches around the walls and a recess in the wall facing the east, in which perhaps the giver of the feast sat.

Wealthy Hunter's Skeleton In Marsh.

Chicago.—The finding of the skeleton of a man, who, from the nature of his wearing apparel, was a wealthy hunter, in a soggy marsh near Kankakee, Ill., has furnished the police with a mystery. Of the clothing which the man wore only a pair of alligator hunting boots of expensive make remains intact. The rest has been faded or destroyed by long exposure to the elements. Besides the boots, a gold watch and a brass metal chain, a Woodman's pin, and a small compass watchcharm were found.

UNCANNY ANTICS CREDITED TO BOY

Dishes and Knives Fly and Bible Flops Over in Wisconsin Norwegian Household

IS HE A LITTLE BROPHY MEDIUM?

Strange Manifestations Are Repeated When Lad is Removed to Another Town—Scientists on Psychic Societies Interested in Phenomena.

Superior, Wis.—The little village of Mount Horeb, Wis., of which few persons outside of the State probably had heard until recently, has attained a distinct position on the map through the uncanny attributes accredited to an eleven-year-old boy. He is James Henry Brophy, the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Knut Lund of Mount Horeb, pioneer Norwegian settlers in the town of Springdale, where they had lived for fifty years.

The boy is known variously as "the wonderful child medium" and the "Mount Horeb child of mystery," according as the narrator is a believer in or is skeptical of the cult of Spiritualism. He is a mixture of Irish and Norwegian, his mother being Mrs. Patrick L. Trainor of Madison by a former marriage. He is a pretty child, with fine hazel eyes and curly brown hair. His features are delicate, almost girlish, and his pale, oval face suggests a sensitive mentality. He would be noticed in a crowd because of a certain flowerlike beauty and shyness.

The first uncanny happening occurred on March 9, when, as the boy entered the kitchen of his home, a snowball came flying out of space, struck him in the middle of the back, and knocked him flat on the floor. There is a wide open lot on that side of the house, and there was not a soul in sight outside. Precisely the same thing happened the following day, when the boy came from school. The next evening a series of events put the household in a panic. Cups flew from the table and broke; a lamp chimney was shattered, and the spool of thread on the sewing machine began to unreel rapidly of its own volition. The boy's grandfather became distracted with terror, and news of the strange events spread rapidly.

The next day there was a funeral in the village, which the boy's mother attended, afterward spending the night at the home of her parents. That night things were particularly nimble, and some of the neighbors were sent for to compose grandfather Lund, who was on the verge of collapse. The Rev. Mr. Mostrom, with Sam Thompson, another respected citizen, responded to the call, but as soon as Mr. Mostrom entered the sitting room a Bible, which was on the table, flopped over twice and fell to the floor at his feet. "There," exclaimed the old couple, "you see how it is!"

The clergyman tried to explain matters rationally, and finally sat down at the organ to play a hymn. Meanwhile Mr. Thompson was sitting about three feet from the table with the boy on his knee, when the boy suddenly exclaimed: "Look out!" Instantly a big carving knife, which had been on the table, flew through the air and stuck in the floor in front of them. The boy could not have touched it, Mr. Thompson says. The same phenomena occurred with a hatpin, and Mr. Thompson and the minister owned up afterwards that they could not sleep for hours that night.

Some of the citizens finally declared that the house, which was equipped with electric lights and telephone, had become electrified, causing the disturbance. Accordingly, two well-known citizens went to the house one night and, despite the protests of the family, who feared to be left in darkness, had the electric wires disconnected. This failed to effect any reform, however, and the boy, finally becoming suspected either of possessing unusual powers or marvelous sleight-of-hand abilities, was sent to the home of his uncle, Andrew Lund, in Springdale.

As soon as he entered his uncle's house a pail of water in the kitchen went spinning over the floor, upsetting its contents. A spooky night followed; all sorts of household utensils apparently went on a spree, and this proved that the boy, wittingly or unwittingly, was responsible for the manifestations.

"You had better take down that looking glass," said the boy to his uncle soon after he arrived. His uncle laughed, but soon afterward the mirror fell with a crash. As in Mount Horeb, country people came in droves to see the boy. A neighboring boy, who came over to play marbles with Henry, was so terrified by the queer actions of the marbles that he ran home and told his mother about it. He said that when it became his turn to shoot he was utterly unable to guide the direction of the marbles, which would fly directly from his fingers into Henry's pocket. Also, he said, when Henry shot, the marble would stop short when going swiftly and fly back to the shooter. Andrew Lund declared, too, that the boy would sit on a chair with a cigar box containing marbles in his lap, and that the marbles would jump out of the box without the boy touching them.

The case is attracting the attention of scientists and societies of psychic research from far and near, but the boy is becoming shy of visitors, and frequently cries when they come.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

BLAZING THE TRAIL.

International Bible Lesson for July 4, '09—(Acts 16: 1-15).

In two of the greatest epics ever written, the Odessey of Homer and Aeneid of Virgil, the hero starts from Troy. Here was the tomb of the warrior Achilles, before which Alexander the Great kindled his ambition, and started for the conquest of the East. The ambition of this soldier was to weld all nations into one vast empire with common laws and language emanating from a central throne.

New Worlds to Conquer.

Four centuries later another warrior stood on the border of Asia, under the shadow of the tomb of Achilles listening to the Macedonian cry, looking for new worlds to conquer. He too was a hero of battles, he bore in his hand an invincible sword, he was moved by a quenchless ambition that could not be satisfied while there was another foot of land that had not been trodden by the heralds of the cross. Paul, the apostle, had come to do by spiritual power what Alexander the Great had failed to accomplish with all his cohorts, weld by the sword of the Spirit all nations into one universal kingdom with common laws and language, issuing from a central throne.

On the Firing Line.

The pioneer in untraveled regions, the pathfinder in the forests and in the mountains, does not explore for himself alone. While he looks forward in anticipation he is ever conscious of the host pressing on behind him, and he seeks for them the safest places and the shortest cuts, and as he goes he slashes with axe the trunks of great trees, that those who follow after may never be out of sight of signals of the proper trail. The career of the Apostle Paul was much like that. He was the pioneer of the churches' advancement. He was on the picket line of the oncoming host. He kept far in advance of the main body of the army of conquest. He chafed and fretted in confinement. He was the embodiment of Charles Kingsley's book "Westward the Star of Empire Takes Its Way." When he gives a summary of a quarter of a century of service, when his work was not yet finished he makes out this catalogue: "Of the Jews five times received I 40 stripes save one—five times 39 equals 195 stripes.—Thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day I have been in the deep. In journeying often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren; In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness." And like a true soldier instead of saying these things to murmur and complain the old hero says: "Seeing that many glory after the flesh, I will glory also."

Honorable Scars.

Oliver Cromwell had a vivid scar on his face received in battle. Once a portrait painter attempted to pose him in such a way as that the scar would be concealed. But the grim old warrior would not submit to it. "Paint me as I am," he said, "I will have scars and all." The scars of honorable conflict are badges of honor, certificates of loyalty of which any man should be proud, and this old Christian hero said, "If you think you have reason to glory in what you have accomplished I have a few credentials myself." And then he proceeds to show his scars received while blazing the trail for generations yet unborn.

No genuine pathfinder ever was known to complain of the roughness of the way. The men who blaze the trail expect to endure hardness as good soldiers. Dr. Grenfell, the hero of Labrador, lay down on the ice and slept while drifting on an ice floe out to sea. John Brown had no maledictions for his enemies though riddled with bullets. Commander Peary, again and again, has flung himself against the icy barriers of the North in his attempts to reach the baffling pole. David Livingston, breathing out his life alone in the heart of the Dark Continent, uttered not a syllable of regret over a mis-spent career. Dr. Judson, the light-bearer for India counted not his life dear unto himself, so that he could get the Scriptures of truth into the hands of the teeming millions of that empire. And Paul, looking across the Agean sea to the Grecian shore, and feeling the divine call stirring within him, to carry the cross to those regions where the Roman eagle was the highest symbol of power, hesitated not an instant to cut himself off from his base of supplies, and plant the standard of the cross on European soil. Europe and America have been redeemed from barbarism, because Paul, the apostle, blazed the trail for the advancing armies of the Cross.

TITLED WOMEN'S ODD PETS.

A White Elephant, Pelicans, a Hyena and Pythons Fondled.

Many women of title in England have strange pets. The Duchess of Marlborough has a collection of gazelles and pelicans on Thanet Island, in the mouth of the Thames. Lady Warwick owns a white elephant. She also has several peacocks. One of these is pure white. It is a confirmed hermit, never going near the other birds, and it is believed to be 100 years old. Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson used to carry a snake tucked into the bodice of her gown. Lady Cottenham and her daughter, Lady Mary Pepys, keeps marmosets. Lady Hope has tamed a hare so that it comes to her call and follows her about like a dog. She calls the hare "Mr. Juggins." Miss Rose Boughton Leigh of Rugby probably has the strangest pet of all. It is a hyena, and she bought it from an Arab in Constantinople. Mrs. Arthur Cadogan, one of the leaders of the younger social set in London, keeps snakes and pythons, and a photograph shows her with a python coiled around her waist. She also has two lemurs. The Duchess of Roxeburghe, who was May Goelet of New York, has a herd of goats in which she takes great pride.

Treatment of the Insane.

Hereafter attendants in New York insane asylums who strike and abuse patients are to be prosecuted by the Commission in Lunacy on a charge of assault. The commission finds that there is no need of violence on the part of attendants in managing insane patients. Restraint, of course, is necessary in some cases, but it can be applied without injury to the patients. The decision of the Lunacy Commission to discourage and punish needlessly harsh treatment of persons whose mental condition renders their confinement in an asylum necessary will be gratifying to all humane citizens, and especially to those who have friends among the inmates of such institutions. There is a feeling of dread in the minds of thousands over the fear that their friends or relatives under restraint in asylums shall be subjected to some form of abuse or deprivation. The officials in charge of those institutions should do all they can to allay that feeling and inspire confidence in the management of our state asylums.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Too Good a Story to Keep.

This woman was ill, or thought she was, which came to the same thing. Accustomed to the ministrations of the family physician, she sent out a hurry call, but the medico could not be located for the moment. She grew sick and sicker with every minute, and as a last resort, another medical man was sent for, a stranger, but of high repute.

Before he could respond, the family physician turned up and cared for his patient. He was not told that another had been called in, and when the second man arrived, the lady was so flustered and nonplused by the false position in which she found herself that she sent down word she was too ill to see the physician—would he excuse her?

He happened to mention the strange incident to the family physician, with whom he maintains close relations, and that is how the story leaked out.

When Waking Up.

Here is a bit of information it will pay you to keep ready for reference, though you will perhaps turn up your nose at it at the first reading: "How to wake up, and wake up fully and quickly! Most people prefer not to wake up in the morning—that is, they think of the pleasure there would be in just five minutes' more of sleep if only that alarm clock had not sounded its warning. Of course you have to get up, and if there is really anything that will make the job easier and more pleasant you will want to know about it. Doctors have long ago agreed that dullness on first awakening in the morning is due to sluggish circulation of the blood in the brain. This can be quickly overcome by massaging the neck in the neighborhood of the jugular vein, thus stirring the blood to life and action. Rub your neck well on both sides and drowsiness will leave you. Try it."—New York Times.

An Isolated People.

How much remains to be done before we shall have a complete knowledge of the inhabitants of our little planet is indicated by the failure of Mr. Alanson Skinner of the American Museum of Natural History to get into communication last summer with the Naskapi Indians of Labrador. He had supposed that they could be reached by way of the west coast of Labrador, but found it to be impossible. When driven by starvation in winter, they go to Nitchequon, in the interior, 55 days' journey by canoe from Rupert's House on East Main River. Otherwise they are confined to the interior of Labrador proper, "held back on the east and north by the Eskimo, on the west by the Northern Cree, and on the south by the Montagnais."

Dangerous Oil Wells.

The question of underground connection of petroleum supplies bids fair to be an important one to Mexican and possibly Texas owners of wells and land. At last accounts the Mexican San Geronimo field was in flames, and the fire was steadily spreading. It became volcano-like at last, and in a great explosion blew off the top of a hill. How far it will extend and what effect it will have on the oil-producing territory it undermines are questions which are being asked with not a little anxiety.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1909.

The Zoological Press Bulletin

of the Division of Zoology, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Timely Topics of Plants and Pests Discussed Weekly. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist.

THE ROSE LEAF HOPPER.

At this season of the year, when the roses are in bloom, the damaging effects of the Leaf-hoppers, or "white bugs" under rose leaves, are most noticeable, because everybody is attracted to the beautiful blooms, and then confronted with the spectacle of bleached and withering leaves and bushes being denuded of foliage.

The rose leaf hopper is most active in its operations about the middle of June. Prof. H. A. Surface, the State Zoologist, Harrisburg, says: "It has a piercing or suctorial mouth, and consequently does not eat away the tissue of the plant, but injects a poison and sucks the juices. Owing to their immense numbers they cause considerable damage. The eggs are laid on the under side of the leaves. The young are hatched there, and first look like small white plant lice, but are active and run quickly. The white cast-off skins remain on the under sides of the leaves. The young insects have no wings, and, therefore, do not fly, and cannot escape the insecticides applied as sprays. When full grown they are light in color and winged, and jump and fly quickly, and may escape the spray. Where the hoppers are at work the upper sides of the leaves will present a grayish appearance along the mid-ribs. The whitened leaf denotes their presence.

"Spray the under side of the leaves with a solution made by dissolving one pound of whale-oil soap in six gallons of water, or with a very strong tobacco decoction, or eight per cent. kerosene emulsion or a very strong solution of any kind of soap. Being sucking insects, they can not be killed by the arsenical poisons, which are used effectively against the chewing insects. If the insects hop to the ground you can destroy them by spraying the ground with a stronger solution which will not there do any injury to the plants."

THE STRIPED BEETLE.

The striped cucumber beetle is to be reckoned with in the month of June by the growers of cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins and melons. In some seasons the beetles have been known to destroy large patches of these members of the melon family in a few days. State Zoologist Surface, of Harrisburg, gives the following information, in condensed form, in regard to this pest:

The beetles are about one-fourth of an inch long and are yellow, with two black stripes extending lengthwise on each wing cover. They commence at once to chew holes in the leaves, and even eat off the young stems. There are two distinct broods, the second appearing about the middle of August. The eggs are laid in the ground near the roots upon which the larvae feed, often causing the plants to wither without apparent cause.

The earliest measure is to prevent damage by covering young plants with a net or cloth with a finer mesh than the common mosquito netting. They will not crowd through mosquto netting if lime and turpentine be placed on the ground within it. The adults can be killed by an arsenical poison, like Paris green, which can be applied either as a powder or in liquid form. If as a powder, it should be dusted on the plants after having been mixed with thirty times its bulk of air-slacked lime or flour. In applying poisons as a liquid, use not over one-third of a pound of Paris green or two pounds of arsenate of lead in fifty-gallons of water.

The beetle can be kept away by dusting the plants with air-slacked lime mixed with hellebore. This, however, is only a repellant driving off the insects, but not killing them. To destroy them a poison must be used.

The larvae can be killed by using tobacco dust in the soil around the plants; or, stick a few holes, four or five inches deep, in each hill and insert a teaspoonful of calcium carbide, filling the hole with earth. Land plaster with turpentine is also a preventive, and it may be added that a pinch of nitrate of soda in each hill will act both as an insecticide and a fertilizer.

FOR PEACH TREE BORERS.

There is no more serious pest of the peach tree in Pennsylvania than the Peach Tree Borer. It is the larva of a Clear-wing moth, which flies by day, darting quickly from place to place. The egg is laid during July and August on the bark at the base of the tree, and after some days the larva or grub hatches and commences to feed at the surface of the bark, finally eating its way through and boring up and down and across beneath the bark, often cutting off the total sap supply, and causing the tree to wither as though scalded. After the pests have passed beneath the bark, they are concealed and can not easily be reached with insecticides. They should then be killed by cutting them out, always cutting lengthwise rather than crosswise of the bark, or by piercing them with a pointed wire, when they will die. This, however, is a grest loss of time, and is, of course, after some injury has been done to the tree. By far the best plan is to prevent this injury and the necessity of cutting them out by covering the base of the trunk of the tree with some liquid material that will prevent the moth from laying its eggs; or, destroy the larvae before they enter the bark. The best time of year for this is the latter part of June, when the base of each tree should be sprayed with boiled lime-sulfur wash, either commercial or home-boiled, the same as for San Jose Scale, applying to each tree from a pint to three pints, according to size. The best way to do this is with a spray pump, with a short extension rod, carrying the nozzles at an angle, but where there are only a few trees it can be applied with a whithwash brush. Painting near the ground and below with whitelead and raw linseed oil will serve the same purpose, and be safe, as has been proven by Prof. H. A. Surface in his experiments.

Mr. J. L. Shroy, of Lancaster Co., writes to Prof. Surface that he has succeeded perfectly in preventing the borer by rubbing the base of the tree with equal parts flowers of sulfur and salt, in June and again in August.

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Said recently: "When you feel down and out, feel there is no use living, just take your bad thoughts with you and walk them off. Before you have walked a mile things will look rosier. Just try it." Have you noticed the increase in walking of late in every community? Many attribute it to the comfort which Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, gives to the millions now using it. As Weston has said, "It has real merit." 6-3-4t.

FLECKENSTINE--LEIDY.

Mr. Carl Fleckenstine and Miss Dora Leidy, both of Orangeville, were united in wedlock on Wednesday evening, at the home of the bride's sister, Miss Agnes Leidy, in Bloomsburg. Rev. A. Houtz of Orangeville performed the ceremony. A number of relatives and friends were present.

Mr. Fleckenstine is a son of former county treasurer G. S. Fleckenstine, and the bride was a popular school teacher.

Miss Annie Derret, who for the past thirty-eight years has lived with her sister Mrs. J. R. Townsend on Normal Hill, succumbed to an attack of lagrippe on Saturday morning after an illness of two weeks. Besides Mrs. Townsend, she is survived by a sister, Mrs. C. W. Blackmore, of Newport, England.

The funeral service was conducted at her late home by the Rev. Mr. Diggles of St. Paul's Church Monday morning. Interment was made in Rosemont cemetery.

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DYEING REAL FLOWERS.

How the Ingenious May Produce Some Rare Floral Effects.

"Every once in a while some florist gets busy and puts some odd-colored blossoms in his window as an extra attraction to the display," said a clubman. "I just noticed one down the street. It consisted of a bunch of impossibly green carnations. At first glance a good many people thought they were made of paper, but they got interested when they found out that they were 'natural.' Now, anybody who wants to have any of these freak flowers can get them by buying some kind of aniline ink, any color desired. Carnations are the easiest to color—white ones of course. Put their stems in a glass filled with ink. Their stems are soft and in a short while the larger veins in their petals are filled with the ink. Don't let them absorb too much color; they're prettier with just so much. Then remove them and put them in a vase of salt water. Lilies of the valley lend themselves to this scheme also; in fact, any white self-stemmed flower may be used."

Bacteria in School Glass.

A cup which had been in use nine days in a school was a clear thin glass. It was broken into a number of pieces and properly stained for examination with a microscope magnifying 1,000 diameters. The human cells scraped from the lips of the drinkers were so numerous on the upper third of the glass that the head of a pin could not be placed anywhere without touching several of these bits of skin. The saliva by running down on the inside of the glass had carried cells and bacteria to the bottom. Here, however, they were less than one-third as abundant as at the brim.

By counting the cells present in only fifty different areas on the glass as seen under the microscope, it was estimated that the cup contained over 20,000 human cells or bits of dead skin. As many as 150 germs were seen clinging to a single cell, and very few cells showed less than ten germs. Between the cells were thousands of germs left there by the smears of saliva deposited by the drinkers. Not less than 100,000 bacteria were present on every square inch of the glass.—Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

Birds That Deceive.

"All birds are not so innocent as they would seem," says a naturalist. "Take, for instance, the goose. Most people have heard a goose hiss when threatened by danger. Well, that is a trick on the bird's part. In past ages, when the mother goose was sitting on her nest among the reeds, she somehow learned that this action made her head and neck simulate a snake. So it formed a fine defense.

"The lapwing is another deceiver. If you approach her nest, she will set up a dismal outcry and run backward and forward, trailing one wing on the ground, as though it were broken, thinking to pick her up, you follow. Thus she lures you away from her young.

"In times of drought the thrush acts a lie. He will beat upon the ground with his claws like a dancer. By this he makes the earthworms think it is raining. Up they come, and then the wily thrush dines luxuriantly."—London Answers.

Meerschaum Running Out.

Unless a fresh source of supply is found, meerschaum will soon be worth double as much as it is to-day. The article was introduced into Europe, so far as its use for pipes is concerned, through Turkey. This was about the year 1750. A large supply was also found in Ruhla, in Germany, near the Thuringia Forest, which, until recently, gave employment to about five thousand hands. Many of the most notable among the German sculptors had their first training as carvers of meerschaum pipe bowls. The supply, however, has now almost ceased, and the only important beds in the world to-day are in Asia Minor. The industry there is now controlled by American and British capital, with the result that the stuff is now fifty per cent. dearer than it was a few years ago, with the prospect of a further advance in price at an early date.—Dundee Advertiser.

Mathematics Versus Poetry.

Some men are so practical that it is utterly impossible for them to take in even the barest idea of poetical expression. They are like people who look at all beautiful things with eyes that seek only for what use may be made of them. It is said that a young professor of mathematics in one of our universities once boasted to a friend that he neither knew nor cared to know anything about poetry, for it was "all a lot of unpractical rot." His friend thought he might feel differently if he read some stirring poem by one of the greater writers, and gave him Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" as a test. The mathematician took up the volume and read thus:

Half a league, half a league, half a league onward.

Then he banged the book down on the table, snorting, "Bah; if the man meant a league and a half, why didn't he say so!"

The Three Ages of Man.

Report by a young English schoolgirl of a lecture on "Phases of Human Life—Youth, Manhood, and Age": "In youth we look forward to the wicked things we will do when we grow up—this is the state of innocence. In manhood we do the wicked things of which we thought in our youth—this is the prime of life. In old age we are sorry for the wicked things we did in manhood—this is the time of our dotage."—Christian Register.

CHARTER APPLICATION

Notice of Application for Charter.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by E. R. Sponsler, M. I. Low, A. W. Duy, C. M. Creveling, and W. F. Lowry to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 19th day of July A. D. 1909, at 10 a. m., under the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th day of April, A. D., 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a Charter for an intended corporation to be called "Catawissa Electric Company", the character and object of which is to supply light, heat and power, or any of them, by electricity to the Borough of Catawissa, County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, and to such persons, partnerships and corporations residing therein or odjacent thereto, as may desire the same, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto, confered.

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CHARTER APPLICATION

Notice of Application for Charter.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by E. R. Sponsler, M. I. Low, A. W. Duy, C. M. Creveling and W. F. Lowry to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 10th day of July A. D. 1909, at 10 a. m., under the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations", approved the 29th day of April, A. D., 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a charter for an intended corporation to be called "Mifflin Township Electric Company", the character and object of which is to supply light, heat and power, or any of them, by electricity to the township of Mifflin, County of Columbia, State of Pennsylvania, and to such persons, partnerships and corporations residing therein or adjacent thereto, as may desire the same, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto, confered.

A. W. DUY,
W. H. SPONSLER,
7-1 3t Solicitors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William H. Lord, deceased, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of William H. Lord, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

FRED E. LORD,
Administrator, Espy, Pa.
J. G. FREEZE, Atty. 6-10-6t.

WANTED—Trustworthy man or woman in each county to advertise, receive orders and manage business for New York Mail Order House. $18.00 weekly; position permanent; no investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging. Spare time valuable. Enclose self addressed envelope for full particulars. ADDRESS, CLARKE CO., Wholesale Dept., 103 PARK AVE., NEW YORK. 5-13-10t.

WANTED. Salesmen to represent us in the sale of our High Grade Goods. Don't delay, apply at once. Steady employment; liberal terms. Experience not necessary.
ALLEN NURSURY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.
5-13-4mos.

FOR SALE!

The fine residence property of the late Judge Elwell is for sale.

Location:

West Third Street between Jefferson and West Streets.

Description:

Two story and attic, brick and frame. 13 rooms. Lot about 66 by 212 feet.

FRAME BARN AND COW STABLE,

large garden, abundance of fruit trees.

The house has a Steam Heating Plant, Bath Room, Stationary Range and Wash Tubs; Water, Electric Light, and Gas.

Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Attorney.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

The R. E. Hartman Store

Bloomsburg, Pa.

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with an entirely new stock, no old goods of any kind. We are starting on new plans. Every person's dollar has the same value here.

No Favoritisms, No Credits.

Your money will buy just what your neighbor gets--No more, no less. We propose showing all the new things just as soon as they are put on the market, and at prices that will please every buyer.

Come and See Our New Store.

The R. E. Hartman Store

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Alexander Brothers & Co.

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and Confectionery.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

HAVE YOU SMOKED A

ROYAL BUCK or JEWEL CIGAR?

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

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BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

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Round-Trip Rate $7.30 From EAST BLOOMSBURG.

Tickets good going on train leaving 11:45 A. M., connecting with SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches running via the

PICTURESQUE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY ROUTE.

Tickets good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS, including date of excursion. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.

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J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.
6-24-15t